

# The Nor'-West Farmer.

VOL. 20, No. 3.  
WHOLE No. 255.

FEBRUARY 5TH, 1901.

\$1 a Year  
in advance.



## Care of the Sow and Litter.

By T. B. Hart.

The following paper was read by Mr. Hart at a recent meeting of the Illinois swine breeders:—

Upon visiting several of the most prominent herds of the country, whose proprietors have become noted for their skill and good judgment, the writer has observed that each and all of them have achieved their success by practically the same route: First by confining their breeding operations to good blood and careful management; and, second, by associating sound business principles with their breeding and feeding operations. The writer has observed, too, that the breeders whose names go down in history as the founders and improv-

tract the disease, they are only a little way from the grave.

### AT FARROWING TIME.

The shelter having been provided and taking for granted that the sow is in good strong condition, neither poor nor laden with fat, it is now necessary to look after the new arrivals and get them properly started on the road to market and crowd them along.

### THE FEED.

It is conceded by experienced breeders that for the first three days of the pig's life its dam should be fed very moderately on thin slop. Heavy feeding at this stage will produce a greater flow of milk than the little fellows can consume, leaving the surplus to curd in the udder, which in turn will prove disastrous to the life of the pig. The feeding of sour swill while the pigs are young will also produce evil results, usually causing dysentery, and when this trouble once assumes an aggravated form, it is most sure to claim some of the best of the litter as shining marks. It is probable that more pigs are lost by improper feeding of the dam during the first week of the pig's life than from any other cause. About a week will be required to bring the sow

feed and exercise, will fill the bill for a balanced ration.

This formula, of course, applies to summer conditions, but may be approximated in the winter care of swine by a little forethought.

### GOOD BLOOD AN ESSENTIAL.

As the final success of the litter in the sale or show-ring is the principal inspiration for the extra care of the litter, good blood becomes a paramount factor. Good form and quality are always at a premium and ready sale, and to achieve the greatest success, good blood, selection and proper mating should be counted as prime factors in the care and ultimate success of the litter.

But no matter how fine the feed or how expert the care, the razorback or scrub can never be fed to produce the model hog.

## The Modern Sheep.

We have said that the modern sheep has points of utility to recommend it beyond the sheep of earlier times. Two of the most marked improvements which have been made are early maturity and both heavier and better

## Stock Auction Sales in Assiniboia.

After consulting with prominent business men at Indian Head, Sinaluta, Wolseley, Grenfell, Broadview, White-wood, Wapella and Moosomin, Wm. Dixon, of Hillesden, has decided to hold a series of auction sales at these towns, provided he obtains entries enough at any one place. The object Mr. Dixon has in starting these sales is to bring buyer and seller together and to create a regular market for all kinds of things farmers have to sell and buy. The first sales are to take place late in March or early in April, and another in May. The former will be mixed sales, the latter ones for stocker cattle and pure bred bulls, cows and heifers. Those interested in these sales can obtain full particulars by addressing a card to Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Dixon is making a move in the right direction. Just such sales as he proposes to establish have been very successful in some places, and The Farmer wishes him every success in his efforts to establish them in the districts mentioned. Properly conducted, they can be made of great value to a district and a genuine boon; if not pro-



Cattle Gathered on the Range ready for "Cutters."

ers of the breeds are not the men to be carried away by fads and fancies; neither do they rely wholly on the high prices of their animals to establish their popularity. The superiority of their animals must be proven. We would conclude, then, that for the successful handling of the sow and litter from farrowing time to six months of age, it is absolutely necessary that certain provisions be made prior to that eventful period. It is of greatest consequence that the sow be fed in a manner to put her in the best possible condition, before farrowing in order to maintain the health and vigor of the sow and litter, after farrowing. The feed before farrowing should be about the same as after, except with old sows it should not be so liberal.

### FACTORS TO SUCCESS.

The most important factors to be considered are shelter, proper feed, cleanliness and exercise, good blood, pure water and proper matings. Good shelter is necessary for obvious reasons; not necessarily expensive buildings, but the shelter must be warm and dry; cold drafts must positively be avoided, as pigs and young hogs are, perhaps, more susceptible to colds and pneumonia than any other animals. Cold drafts will produce these afflictions sooner than you know, and when the pigs once con-

up to full feed, and then rush the whole family along till weaning time.

### WHEN TO WEAN.

It has been our practice to allow the pigs to run and feed with their dams till about ten weeks old, at which age they will practically have weaned themselves. At this period a separate pen should be provided, in which to slop and feed the shoats, "leaving the old sow to weep and wail on the outside." A couple of ears of corn would be good for the old sow, but if it is intended to keep her over for another litter, her principal feed should be grass.

### KEEP PENS CLEAN.

It has been my practice to clean out the sleeping apartments at least once a week, and oftener if the bedding becomes damp or soiled. Damp bedding is about as dangerous to the thrift of the pig as cold drafts. The hogs will eat considerable quantities of charcoal, which will serve as a good appetizer and conditioner of the digestive tract.

### AND THEN.

A good fill of slop once a day, made of shorts and bran, with a little oil cake added, a liberal feed of corn night and morning on a board floor or clean dry ground, access to pure water and the range of a good pasture for variety of

fleeces. It was not until after the English mutton breeds were extensively introduced throughout the States that such a thing was known in American markets as a fat lamb. Of the sheep reaching the markets to-day a large majority are under one year of age. Lambs are not only the most numerous but they are in the most active demand, and at a considerable advance in price over sheep. Modern improvements in sheep have enabled us, therefore, to put a sheep on the market that is more valuable pound for pound than our former mutton product. It should be borne in mind, too, that his early maturity brings with it the possibility of cheaper production since we are able to place the animal on the market at a younger age. It is unnecessary for me to say that gains of flesh and fat are more economically made when the animal is still young. It is not difficult to see, therefore, that the modern sheep is more desirable from an economic standpoint. The thoughtful farmer considers of equal importance the market price of his finished products and the cost of production. In this case we have observed an enhanced value of the finished product and a reduced cost of production.—H. W. Murford.

perly conducted, no amount of push and printer's ink can make them successful. The first step towards success is to secure the confidence of the general public. To obtain this the sales must be:

1. Genuine, i.e., whatever is put up for sale must be sold without reserve, or any bidding in by interested parties. If goods or animals are put up with a reserve bid and sold only if that reserve is reached or exceeded; or if friends bid in that which is being sold, it is useless trying to establish these sales. That which is put up must be sold to the highest bidder if more than one bid is made. The people of the district must be prepared to make occasional sacrifices in order to help develop these sales.

2. Something of value which people want must be sold. If these sales are to be the dumping ground of refuse goods and stock people won't attend them.

Strict rules of sale, rigidly adhered to, with the co-operation of the people of each district, should make these sales successful and of great value to each community.

It is not enough to have a registered bull at the head of your herd. He must be well chosen as well.

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.

## Grazing Sheep by Electricity.

We are promised many wonderful things in the new century, and there is no doubt that farm life will be greatly affected by some of them. We have been told quite confidently that the horse was to be superseded by the automobile, that mineral wool would take the place of the genuine article grown on the sheep's back, and a lot more similar yarns, but the man who reads and thinks is not frightened by them. The latest invention to claim attention is a device to save pastures by grazing sheep by electricity. "Chained lightning" is going to play an important part in agriculture in the future, and this may be the beginning of it. We give it for what it is worth.

The invention consists of a pen made of wire mounted on wheels, so that it can be moved across a field by wires connected with an electric motor at one side of the pasture. The pen creeps across the field and the sheep in it graze as the pen moves along. The following description is given by Wool Markets and Sheep: "A machine of this type is being experimented with at the agricultural experiment station of Michigan at Lansing. Two lambs and part of the time an old ewe have been pastured in the pen during the summer. The field is planted with lucerne, growing thick and heavy. The pen is so arranged that it crawls the full length of the pasture in one month, travelling about two feet an hour; at the end of this time it is switched around and travels back again. As it moves, the sheep eat every bit of the fodder, eagerly cropping next the forward side of the pen as it runs over the new ground. A bit of canvas duck is hung over one corner of the pen, so that the sheep may be well-sheltered, and, curious as it may seem, they have become so accustomed to the moving of the pen that when they lie down to sleep they snuggle close up to the forward end of the pen, so that they may lie as long as possible without being disturbed by the rear end of the pen as it creeps toward them.

"When the pen has passed, of course, the lucerne that has been cropped by the sheep immediately grows up again, and by the time the pen has made its monthly circuit the pasture is again in good condition. The advantages of this electrical pen lie in the fact that the sheep are kept from running over, half eating and tramping down a large amount of the pasture, and it keeps the sheep quiet, so that they lay on flesh rapidly.

"But it has its disadvantages. The sheep must have water carried to them daily, and the electricity is somewhat expensive. Still, the experiment thus far has shown striking results for this curious Yankee invention. One wonders what the inventor will do next. Will he devise a method of planting turnips and harvesting pumpkins by electricity? Already he has produced a mechanism by means of which the farmer on arising in the morning may push a button at his bedside and feed all his horses, there being an electrical connection with the barn so arranged that when the button is pushed instantly a certain quantity of oats is let down into the feeding box of each horse."

It is stated that the German Emperor will send a special envoy to make a tour of notable American stock farms, with a view of buying saddle and carriage horses for the imperial stables. Hitherto they have been bought in England and Hungary.

A statute forbidding the docking of horses and the importation of docked horses came into force in Colorado in April, 1898, and under this law J. W. Springer, the millionaire president of the National Live Stock Association, was arrested for importing a docked horse and showing him at the fall fairs. Mr. Springer intends to test the constitutionality of the statute in the interests of horsemen.

Herbert Mallett, North Granville, P.E.I., writes:—"I like the paper well. The Christmas number was a fine one."

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**K. McIVOR**, Roalea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. 9 young bulls for sale, 9 to 21 months old; also a limited supply of seed for coming season.

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**JAMES GLENNIE**, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

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## WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**For Sale**—Brome Grass Seed at 15c. per lb. Apply to Edward Smith, Riversdale, Assa. 2-10

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**For Sale**—A few fine bronze turkey toms, will be sold cheap to make room. A good bird for \$3. R. H. Muir, High Bluff, Man. 3-6

**For Sale, Cheap**—Golden Wyandotte cockerel and 5 pullets, laying, as I only wish to keep Barred Plymouth Rocks. H. F. Lee, Shaw Farm, Yorkton, Assa. 3

**For Sale**—Registered Shorthorn bull, calved 1897. Quiet to handle; sure stock-getter. He can be seen, together with pedigree, on Sec. 17-15-17w1, four miles north-east of Minnedosa. T. Mellor, Minnedosa, Man., owner. 2-3

**For Sale**—Livery, feed and sale stable, in the prosperous town of Shoal Lake. Frame barn, in good repair, size 34 x 80. Accommodation for 40 horses. Doing good business in livery and feed. Easy terms of payment. For particulars and reasons for selling apply to Gaidiner Bros., Shoal Lake, Man. 3-5

**For Sale**—Ranch, 480 acres (Tp. 28, R. 5w 2nd) about half excellent hay land, 100 acres heavy bush. White Sand River runs through property. \$2000 house. Stone, frame and log stable for 100 head stock, hay loft over all. Large garden, small fruits &c. Close to school and post-office. Well fenced and watered. One of best and most complete places in Province. A rare chance. Apply to A. Hutchinson, White Sand P.O., Yorkton, Assa. 2-5

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Best Beef Cattle in the World. STURDY YOUNG BULLS for sale. Also cows and heifers. Nearly 100 head to select from. A few choice LIGHT BRAHMA Cockerels for sale.

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By teams or carloads. Bred from Clyde or Shire stock. Prices moderate.

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SHORTHORN BULLS  
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One 11 mths. old, three 6 and 7 mths. old, got by Crimson Chief (24057); also my stock bull Crimson Chief, 5 yrs. old, bred by H. O. Ayerast, Middlechurch, got by President (imp.), dam Crimson Gem (a Crimson Flower) by Indian Chief. Would trade for one equally as good.

Cows in calf and heifers always for sale.

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(Successor to the late Robt. White)  
Wakopa P.O., Man.

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**STALLIONS & COLTS** from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

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any. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

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Age, from 10 to 18 months. Our herd was awarded in Toronto, 1900 first prize for best herd of one bull and four females, first prize for Breeders Herd of four females, also Gold Medal for female any age. The herd has produced such bulls as Banker, Lord Stanley, 5 times first and a sweepstakes winner in Chicago 1893 Moneyfuffel Lad, three years sweepstakes bull in Toronto, and Topsman, 1st prize and sweepstakes, Gold Medal in Toronto, 1899.

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## SHORTHORNS, B. P. ROCKS

**NINE BULL CALVES**  
For Sale **SEVERAL FINE HEIFERS**  
**50 to 60 B. P. ROCKS**  
(strong, well marked cockerels).

My herd consists of 40 animals, headed by Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

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**24 SHORTHORN BULLS**  
**30 " FEMALES**

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to **JOHN S. ROBSON**, Manitou, Man.



A lot of nice young

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Bred or unbred. Price \$15.00. M. B. TURKEYS—a few nice young hens at \$3.00 each. TOULOUSE GESE—all sold. B. P. ROCK COCKERELS—a few left.

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J. E. Smith offers for sale 45 Shorthorn Bulls, all ages. A number sired by Lord Stanley II (22280) Some (imp.) from Ontario. All this year's crop of Golden Measure (imp.) calves are sold. 40 Shorthorn Heifers, from 6 months to 2 years old. 60 Shorthorn Cows, all ages. A few young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies of all ages for sale. Everything for sale except my stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.) and the Clydesdale stallion Prince Charlie (imp.). Come and see the stock.

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AV BRANDON

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Number of young Bulls and a few good Cows in calf for sale. Barons Pride (imp.) first in his class at Winnipeg, 1899, Stock Bull.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man.

## YORKSHIRES.

Two choice fall litters ready to ship—one from the 1st-prize yearling sow at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs in 1900. Also a few choice boars fit for service, and sows ready to breed. Address—

**KING BROS.**, Wawanesa Man.

## Canadian Round-Ups.

Where They Are—How They Work—With a Few Remarks About Their Cooks.

By R. Gordon Mathews, Macleod, Alta.

The great cattle growing states of Western America have such a reputation that it has more or less familiarized the general workings of the vast industry which is connected with them, more particularly in those states where the range conditions prevail. Less than 30 years ago the first small bunch of cattle left the State of Montana, bound for the land of the Black-foot Indians, the buffalo, and the red-coated Mounted Police. They arrived in due course in the vicinity of the present town of Macleod, which was then the headquarters of the Police and a favorite camping ground of the Indians. This bunch of cattle grew and prospered, and in time was followed by other bunches, until to-day it is difficult to realize from what an insignificant beginning the valuable stock-growing industry of the range district of Canada has sprung.

R. G. Mathews.

As the business gradually got into shape, many practical cattlemen drifted into the country looking for a job. From Texas, Wyoming, Montana and Mexico came men born and bred to the business of "punching cows," and thoroughly versed in all the peculiarities in connection therewith, consequently the cattle business of this country and of the range states to the south of us are to-day run on practically the same lines, and a round-up in Southern Alberta or Western Assiniboia is a precisely similar affair to its cousin, or more properly speaking, perhaps, its father, across the line. Here, then, as there the name itself teems of the West—slouch hats, jingling spurs, branding irons, bucking bronchos, rawhide ropes and all the rest of the accessories to the business tumble over each other in one's imagination at the sound of it. It is, therefore, with the working of the round-up in Canada that this article is intended to deal.

Most Westerners can tell you all about round-ups, or at least they think they can, but residents of other lands are not as a rule well versed in that subject, and even amongst Westerners there are many who have but a very crude idea of the workings of one. There is no doubt a certain bold ring to the life of a cowboy that appeals to the average Anglo-Saxon, but the halo of romance which, in lands where the genus is unfamiliar, appears to have permanently gathered around him, is conspicuous "at home" by its absence. A modern cowboy's, or cow puncher's (as he is more generally known in his own land) existence is not by any means the reckless "hell-tooting" kind of a one so many youths fondly imagine it to be, although it certainly is considerably less humdrum than many that could be mentioned. Chasing the rear-end of a refractory bull, who is at any moment liable to turn round "on the prod," is no doubt all right in its way, but it's a mighty poor way, unless one happens to have been born with a penchant for that particular species of enjoyment. There is no doubt that the life does attract a certain stamp of man (I am speaking of the cowboys) but I have taken particular notice that very many of them, after its practical experience, manage to repress their natural hankering for it sufficiently to allow of their buying a little bunch of cattle for themselves as soon as cir-

cumstances permit, and hiring someone else to do the "punching."

A good deal of more or less interesting literature has been written at one time or another dealing with the almost superhuman daring and the reckless deeds of the cowboy, but when you come down to the genuine article, you find him very much like his brother man, neither more daring nor less reckless than the Lord intended him to be, and as a general rule a sober hard-working member of his own community. Oh, no, a cow puncher's life is not all beer and skittles, but rather one in which a considerable amount of real hard work very largely figures. There are intervals when it perhaps approaches the ideal previously referred to, but they are only intervals, for the all-prevailing round-up, like the venerable old chariot of tradition, is for ever rolling along; and round-ups signify work, and work too of a kind that is no sinecure for anyone connected with them from the captain down to the horse wrangler, as the gentleman in charge of the horse herd is termed. What with bull round-ups, spring round-ups, beef round-ups, calf round-ups, fall round-ups; gathering the weak cows on whom the grim and heavy hand of winter is making itself felt; feeding the young weaners, doomed to their orphan lives; herding the bulls—bloody-minded and ever sniffing battles in the breeze—all these, with many other duties too numerous to detail, fully occupy the lives of those who gain their daily bread by punching cows.



In the Branding Corral.

### THE ROUND-UP.

Without further preamble, however, I must come down to what is intended to be the case-in-the-nutshell, so far as this article is concerned, viz.: the round-up itself. To begin with, the country over which the round-up holds sway may be said to be bounded on the east by the Cypress Hills, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by the International boundary, and on the north by the main line of the C. P. R. It has latterly been extending considerably north of the C. P. R., but not yet to any very organized extent. This stretch of country, which may be called the "Canadian range," and within the wide bounds of which it is customary to turn stock loose, "free as the wind that blows," trusting in a kind Providence and an efficient round-up to gather them again, is divided into "round-up districts," each of which, for round-up purposes, is ruled over by a Local Stock Association. These bodies legislate on all matters connected with their own districts. They decide what dates the round-ups shall start out, they appoint the round-up captain, they own the round-up outfit, consisting of corrals, mess-wagons, tents, etc., and they assess and collect the charges in connection with the work done, and so on.

There are eighteen regularly organized and well-equipped round-ups in Canada, working on a fairly big scale, and they pretty well cover the land, and there are probably some five or six others which do not operate in quite such a business-like manner. The boundaries of these eighteen districts

may be briefly described as follows: I have numbered them from 1 up, commencing in the eastern part of the range:—

### ROUND-UP DISTRICTS.

No. 1. Extends north of the C. P. R., from Many Island Lake to Crane Lake.

No. 2. Extends from Maple Creek east to Skull Creek and south from the C. P. R. to the summit of the Cypress Hills.

No. 3. Works from Maple Creek west to the 4th meridian, between the C.P.R. and the Cypress Hills.

No. 4. Covers, roughly, townships 7, 8 and 9, ranges 24, 25 and 26, west of the 3rd meridian.

No. 5. Covers the southwestern portions of the country adjoining round-ups Nos. 3 and 4.

No. 6. Works the country south of the Saskatchewan river as far down as Plum and Grovant Creeks and east to the Cypress Hills.

No. 7. Covers the country north of the Saskatchewan river as far north as the Red Deer river.

No. 8. Is worked by the 76 outfit (the Canadian Land and Range Co., Ltd., of Crane Lake), and extends from a point on the C. P. R., on west line of range 22, south to the boundary line, and then east to west line of range 9, and then north to the town of Swift Current, then northwest to the southwest corner of township 17, range 15, and west to the southwest corner of township 17, range 25; then southeast to the northwest corner of Crane Lake.

No. 9. This district, for spring round-up purposes, is worked by no less than three outfits, viz.: the "Circle," the "Willow Creek," and the "High River;" it extends from the mouth of the Big Bow river to the Porcupine Hills, from the Old Man's river, as far north as High river, and while these three outfits invariably work and travel together, each one only handles the cattle belonging to its own district. This is a big stretch of country and a favorite range of cattle. A careful calculation of the distance covered this spring by the Willow Creek wagon gave the astonishing total of close upon 1,000 miles, and it is safe to compute that for every mile covered by the wagon at least twenty miles are covered by the individual riders.

No. 10. This district is worked by two outfits, the Brown Ranch and the McIntyre Ranch. They work the country south of St. Mary's river clear to the boundary line, and frequently some distance across the line, and as far east as the Writing Stone. They each put on a wagon but work together. I may mention that a wagon in round-up parlance signifies a complete outfit, comprising horses, men, tents and mess.

No. 11. Includes the country between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, from the slopes of the Rockies to Old Fort Whoop, and is worked by the Cochrane Ranch.

No. 12. Works the country between the Belly and Old Man's rivers, from the mountains to Fort Whoop-up, and is called the Pincher Creek round-up.

No. 13. Extends from Pincher Creek to the North Fork of the Old Man's

river, between the mountains and the Porcupine Hills, and is known as the North Fork round-up.

No. 14. Goes north from the North Fork to within the vicinity of Mosquito Creek, and from the mountains east to Willow Creek. This is the district worked by the Walrond Ranch.

No. 15. Is the Willow Creek district proper and extends from the Old Man's river north to Mosquito Creek, east of the Porcupine Hills as far as the Little Bow river.

No. 16. The High River and Mosquito Creek outfits work this range, and it extends from the Old Man's river to Pine creek, between the Little Bow river and the mountains and as far east as Queenstown.

No. 17. Works from Fish Creek to High River and east as far as the Macleod trail.

No. 18. Is called the Beaver Dam, and extends from Morley in the west to the Crawling Valley in the east, and from the head-waters of the Roschud south to the banks of the Bow river.

These are the round-ups proper. It can be readily seen, therefore, that a very complete organization extends over the whole range country. It is purely a business arrangement, and is essential to the financial welfare of those who have invested in the cattle industry. Thousands and thousands of cattle, not to mention horses, are branded and turned loose on the ranges annually, and on the results of the round-ups, whether they make a clean gather or not, depends very materially the livelihood of the individual stockman.

### A SPRING ROUND-UP.

An ordinary spring round-up party consists, in this country, of from 12 to 30, or more, men, governed by a captain and accompanied by one or more cooks and a horse wrangler, the balance of the party being cow punchers. Each cowman provides himself, or is provided with a string of from 8 to 12 saddle horses, which, it may be superfluous to state, are used alternately. The captain is, so to speak, the general in command of the forces, or to descend to our own western level, he "runs the show," and what he says goes. He details the daily duties of everybody, barring the cooks, who don't require detailing. Accompanying the party is the herd of spare saddle horses, and accompanying the saddle horses, during the day time, is the wrangler. During the nights they are herded by two of the cow hands, all of whom have to undertake this disagreeable duty by turn, the captain calling the turn.

Early in the morning, very early, in fact, long before the break of day, the cook begins his matutinal prowls, and very soon after the whole camp is astir, and breakfast having been disposed of, the horse herd is run into a temporary corral composed of a wagon and two ropes, one stretched from each end of the wagon, and in this apparently flimsy substitute for the substantial posts and rails of the home corral, each man selects, ropes and saddles up the horse for his morning's work. Very soon the camp is deserted by all but the cook, the wrangler, and the last shift night herder, the latter being entitled to a morning's siesta, provided it isn't one of the camp's moving days. The riders having disappeared by two and threes in all directions, the practical duties of the day may be said to be about to commence.

### BRANDING THE CALVES.

The first operation is the gathering of all cattle within their radius by the various parties from the camp, and the cutting out of all the cows and calves, and this is itself quite an interesting performance. The "cutters" ride slowly about through the herd, singling out the animals required and gradually edging them towards the outside circle, around which the other men keep constantly moving to prevent any breaking away. Once the victims are near the outside rim of the bunch they are quickly rushed out and away, and are then driven to the branding corrals, which, on most ranges, are found every twenty miles or so. Here is where it gets in-

interesting for the calves, as they are cut loose from their mothers and turned into the corral. Just as soon as they are well inside, a man on horseback, with a rope hanging loosely down by his side, walks quietly up behind one; there is a rapid scientific twirl of his wrist; the horse suddenly stands stock still, and the unsuspecting calf walks calmly into the rope noose so cunningly laid just in front of his hind legs, and is, of course, jerked to the ground with a rapidity which I have no doubt leaves him in wondering perplexity for many a day after as to what the dickens it was that struck him. As soon as he is downed he is grabbed by another man and stretched out in a workmanlike manner in the most convenient position for receiving his own particular brand. This is an inheritance from his mother, for with whatever hieroglyphics she may be decorated, so is he, as a rule, or ought to be.

The branding itself requires to be done by an experienced cowman; a little too much pressure on either side, or not enough pressure, may blotch the brand in such a manner as to make it absolutely indecipherable in a year's time even to the man who put it on. To continue my story, however, the calf being now in readiness for the balance of the ceremony, the man who is running the irons selects the one required from the fire, in which are probably some twenty or so others, and after seeing that it is of a proper red heat, calmly presses it to the shrinking flesh. Twenty seconds, and the deed is done. Then, if the victim be a bull calf, he is approached by one whom, for want of another name, might be styled the official executioner, knife in hand, and almost before his little hide has ceased to smoke, he is transformed into a steer; and finally his ears are cropped or sliced or bored in a manner that faintly reminds one of fret work, this being an effectual addition to the brand in recognizing animals on the range. At length, his hind legs being freed from the encircling rope, the little beggar staggers to his feet, hardly realizing yet all the funny experiences he has gone through, and off he goes with a hop, skip and a jump and a shake of his smarting ears, from which drip little crimson flashes, to the bosom of his bawling, frantic mother, who takes him, so to speak, under her maternal flank and examines him carefully to see what damage he has sustained, while no doubt comforting his bovine little heart with much wise sympathy as to the unavoidable necessity there is for all well-bred little calves to undergo such a baptism.

#### OTHER WORK.

The foregoing will give a very brief idea of the general operations of a spring round-up, and the work I have attempted to describe is what occurs on them every day and all day, as long as there is sufficient light to see. There is nothing particularly easy about the work, however it may read, and when supper has been disposed of there is mighty little of an interval allowed before those who have been engaged in the day's operations "hit the pillow," or whatever substitute they may have for that article of comparative luxury. There are sometimes other duties to be performed, such, for instance, as butchering a "beef" for the round-up rations, or holding a herd in the teeth of a blinding storm, or searching out the lairs of stampeded saddle horses, but it is all work of a more or less wearying character, chiefly more, and, moreover, it is not usual to allow such a trifle as weather to interfere with the operations, but when it does interfere, one may be quite sure that it is a description of weather that will command the respect of the very hardiest.

In this manner, therefore, the whole range country is gone carefully over at least every spring, and calves are branded and stray cattle of all descriptions are sorted up and returned to their own districts, and generally a spring cleaning is given, which is intended to be sufficiently thorough to account for every hoof on the range. It is really astonishing what a distance cattle will travel before a storm; it is a common thing, for instance, for the Medicine

Hat round-up to pick up steers belonging to Pincher Creek, or for Calgary cattle to be gathered by the Willow Creek outfit. On account of this roaming propensity, therefore, one round-up frequently sends a representative to another one. This representative will have his own string of horses and will do his share of work just the same as though he were a permanent member of the round-up he is temporarily attached to, only his particular duty will be to keep his eyes open for the brands of those belonging to the round-up who sent him, and when the work is finished he returns, taking with him all animals discovered belonging to his part of the country; and if there should happen to be some amongst them owned by parties still further away, then they are passed on to the next round-up, and eventually will reach their owners.

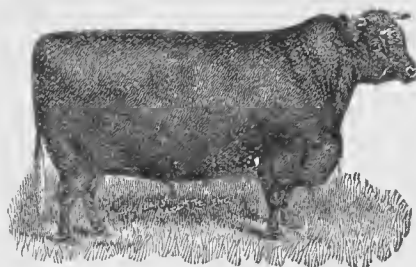
I have confined my remarks more particularly to a spring round-up party, but all are essentially the same. For instance, a beef round-up is for the purpose of gathering steers, dry cows, spayed heifers, or any other class of cattle that may be fit for beef. Consequently, there is no branding to be done; but to offset this there is a beef herd that must be close herded every minute of the day and night from the time when the first animal is picked up until the whole bunch has been safely gathered into the sheltering arms of the stock cars.

#### THE ROUND-UP COOK.

Just a few parting words about the round-up cook, who fills a position as difficult, and one equally as important that it should be filled effectively, as that of the supreme chef of the Waldorf-Astoria. There is a hoary tradition prevalent on the ranges that a round-up cook is by divine right the crankiest crank in whom God ever put the breath of life. I have known some round-up cooks, and I have heard about others, but "angels and ministers of grace defend us" from expressing any opinion that may be adverse to the above which has been laid down by the cow punchers of all ages as the inexorable law. And if he is a crank? Heavens above! he has surely sufficient cause for it. Why I would rather herd sheep, or feed pigs, or pound sand than be a round-up cook. He is the first man up in the morning and the last man up at night; his pantry is a wagon box, and his kitchen table is the tail-piece thereof; he gathers his fuel wherever and whenever he can lay his hands upon it; and he cooks with a miserable sheet-iron apology for a stove that would cause a French chef to split his nostrils with disdain; and yet on it and from it he turn out "grub" that would cause many a western hotel to blush black with shame—incidentally baking all his own bread as he jogs along and scattering pies with an almost lavish hand at every meal. His is a constantly moving restaurant, that little legend, "Meals at all hours," being strictly applicable to his institution, and he attends to the moving himself, usually driving his own four-horse team, and pitching his own tent, with what help he can extract from the wrangler. But the final and culminating inducement to crankiness is that he is his own dishwasher.

Is that not a list sufficient to curdle all the cream of human kindness in anyone? A round-up cook might go into the annual spring fracas, plump and rosy, and fairly bursting with good-will and peace to all men; he might, I say; he never does; he and his kind don't run to rosy plumpness, but if he did, he would undoubtedly emerge from it lean and weary and seamed with care, and with his feet "out of track," and, so to speak, worn to a peak. More inevitably would his fate be such should he have been doomed to accompany a round-up operating through one of the more thickly-settled districts. There the advent of one is usually hailed by the surrounding farmers as opportune for indulging in a mild kind of picnic, at the expense of the round-up. Visitors flock to the camp from all sides, and curious to relate they invariably start flocking about the "hour when the animals feed." That "tocsin of the soul,"

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SHORTHORN & AYRSHIRE CATTLE.  
Yorkshires, Berkshires, Shropshires.

### JANUARY OFFERING

**25 Shearling & Ram Lambs**

**2 Ayrshire Bulls**

**80 Fall Pigs** all littered since summer fairs.

**PIGS ALL AGES—BOTH BREDS.**



Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28858. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Bu. side." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved bacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

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**Guelph, Ont., Feb. 27, 1901**

and at

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A GRAND OPPORTUNITY for anyone wishing to procure registered stock.

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**Shorthorns FOR SALE.**

1 Roan Bull, 20 mos. old;  
1 dark red bull calf, 9 mos. old; 2 young cows; and 3 young heifers.  
All registered in the D.H.B.  
Will sell cheap. First come, first served,  
McGill Bros., Carroll, Man.

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**Large English BERKSHIRE SWINE and SHORTHORN CATTLE.**

Stock of all ages for sale. Orders booked for spring litters from prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.  
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Some good young boars, fit for service. Prize winners. Prices reasonable for quality.

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**Rosebank Farm.**

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg & Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—  
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the dinner-bell," in some mysterious manner, makes its presence felt even amidst the wide, bald realms of the beef steer, and its echos seem to roll with stealthy tread over coulees near and far, and as a result the cook has the inestimable privilege of "putting up the grub," not to mention that of washing up the dishes, to many a one who has just dropped in to see how things are getting along.

"And no one ever asked him how, or why, or whence he came."

I have more than once dropped in myself, and on one such occasion there were over fifty sat down to dinner, fully thirty of whom were visitors; and, I may add, it was not a time to be flip-pant with the cook. But, after all, what is a free country for if it isn't for a man to be cranky in when he feels like it. And, in spite of the reputations of its cooks, one has only to visit a round-up camp to find oneself as welcome as the flowers in spring, and one will very soon come to the conclusion that if there is anyone entitled to a God-giver monopoly of the privilege of grousing, then the round-up cook is certainly the man.

I have endeavored to show that a round-up camp is not the most uninteresting place in the world, and, incidentally, that the round-up cook is fully as entertaining as his surroundings, and I haven't a doubt that, should you have the privilege of visiting such a camp, you will not only see many curious practices common to the cow business, but you will be introduced to a phase of life and a class of men well worthy of your acquaintance. While, as for the cook, I shouldn't be surprised if for many a long day after

"The very recollection of them puddin's 'nd them pies  
Brings a yearnin' to your buzzum 'nd the water to your eyes."

## Bleeding Piles

**And All Other Forms of this Common and Annoying Disease, Cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure.**

Thousands of men and women suffer from some form of piles without either knowing the exact nature of the trouble, or knowing it, carelessly allow it to run without using the simple means of a radical cure.

The failure of salves and ointments to cure piles has led many sufferers to believe the only permanent cure to be a surgical operation, but surgical operations are dangerous to life and more-over very expensive and by no means always or even often, successful.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles, whether itching, protruding or bleeding, is to use the Pyramid Pile Cure, composed of healing vegetable oils, and absolutely free from mineral poisons and opiates.

Mr. Wm. Handshu, of Pittsburg, Pa., after suffering severely from bleeding piles, writes as follows:

"I take pleasure writing these few lines to let you know that I did not sleep for three months except for a short time each night, because of a bad case of bleeding piles. I was down in bed and doctors did me no good.

"A good brother told me of the Pyramid Pile Cure, and I bought from my druggist three fifty cent boxes. They completely cured me and I will soon be able to go to my work again."

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest pile remedy, but it is by far the widest known and most popular, because so many thousands have tried it and found it exactly as represented.

Every physician and druggist in the country knows the Pyramid Pile Cure and what it will do.

Send to Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on Cause and Cure of Piles, mailed free to any address, or better get a fifty cent box of the remedy itself at the nearest drug store and try it to-night.

## Auction Sales of Pure-Bred Stock.

The breeders of pure bred stock in Ontario have been working for some time to set agoing annual auction sales of pure bred stock. The first of these sales takes place at Guelph on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, and a second one at Ottawa on March 6th, 1901. Each sale is held under the control of a committee appointed by the Live Stock Associations.

### WHY THE SALES WERE STARTED.

As this is an entirely new line of work, we give for the benefit of all our readers the following reasons for their formation, as outlined in the circular sent out by the Live Stock Associations:

In Great Britain, auction sales of live stock have been held annually for many years. Much of the breeding stock is most satisfactorily disposed of in this way, also a great number of "stores" and other animals. In some sections of Ontario this system has been adopted with gratifying results.

Formerly Canadian cheese was all sold by salesmen at private sale; within recent years the auction principle has been adopted in many sections and has been found satisfactory to both buyer and seller.

Scattered throughout Canada are hundreds of farmers on small farms, who annually rear from one to four first-class breeding males, and perhaps a few females. Many of these men understand the principles of stock breeding and have from time to time produced some of the noted showyard specimens. The progress and profits of these men, in the past, have been greatly hampered because of their inability to promptly sell their surplus stock annually. In some years they have been able to sell, in other years they have had to keep a number of animals longer than their means or food warranted. Breeders doing a more extensive business have suffered from the same cause, sometimes severely. The result has been that many capable men have given up the business, to the great loss of the farmers and the country generally.

The rank and file of our farmers must be induced to use only the best class of males in order that Canada take the place she should with her meats, dairy produce and poultry, in the markets of the world. Only meats of a superior quality find a ready and profitable market at home or abroad. It takes as long, generally longer, to produce an animal which is worth from 2c. to 3c. per lb. as one worth from 4c. to 6c. per lb., and costs almost as much for feed and attention.

The loss resulting from inferior stock bears heavily on the dairy interests. There are hundreds of cows throughout Canada which produce annually not more than 2,400 lbs. of 3 per cent. milk; there are others well bred and well fed which easily produce from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs. annually of 4 per cent. milk. There are even a few grand cows which have at public test yielded at the rate of over 20 lbs. of butter per week. The annual loss to Canada from keeping poor stock and keeping it badly is enormous. Our motto should be, "The greatest quantity of the best quality, produced most cheaply." This can only be fulfilled by using well-bred sires of good quality, and by feeding the dams and offspring liberally.

Anyone who has bought "stores" or dairy cows from year to year knows how increasingly difficult it is to obtain the right sort at any price, yet inferior animals can be bought readily, very many of which would prove unprofitable at 2c. per lb. In some of the provinces it is more difficult to buy good "stores" to-day than it was twenty years ago. This condition ought not to exist, and should not continue.

The difficulties enumerated can in a measure be overcome, and desirable conditions extended by the establishment of well-conducted annual auction sales, to which breeders may consign their surplus animals at stated times each year, with the assurance that they will be sold for their market value. These sales should be held at fixed

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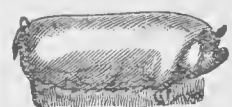
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We won 78 per cent. of all the prizes offered for Clydesdale Stallions at the State Fairs of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin last fall, also the first prize at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago last December. Inspection invited.

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**SHORTHORNS,  
YORKSHIRES,  
WHITE P. ROCKS**  
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1 Young Bull sired by Knuckle Duster (imp.)  
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Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

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Apply to

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For sale at all times. Apply to  
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Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs in 1900. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale. J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

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Is always able and ready to supply your wants in

### SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, COTSWOLD and LEICESTER RAMS and EWES, BERKSHIRE BOARS

And Sows in farrow, Toulouse Geese and S. P. Rocks at bad crop prices. Write or call and see what I will do for the next 30 days to make room for young stock coming. Lyndhurst 4th, that great show Bull and Spicy Robin at the head of the Shorthorns, Fitzsimons B. leading the Cotswolds to the front, and Gallant Boy, Tippecanoe 2nd and Can't Be Beat heading herd of Berkshires, has produced the best I have ever had and can do it again.

Come and see my stock, you will be welcome. No business, no harm. Will be met at station and returned there.

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor,  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale.

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

PRINCE OF WALES (673) DARNLEY (222)  
BELTED KNIGHT (1395) STANLEY PRINCE (6315)  
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These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

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Another importation to arrive the last of March

## CAIRNBROGIE'S Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ont.,

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Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C.P.R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

## ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN. J. A. S. Macmillan, Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdale, Shire & Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right Terms easy Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 483, Brandon, Man

Shorthorns are what we are breeding, and if you want anything in our line you may find it to your advantage to try us before buying elsewhere. D. HYSOP & SON  
2 1/2 miles from station Box 492, Killarney, Man

points on or near the same day of the same month each year. None but animals of good individual quality and useful breeding should be offered.

To the general farmer these sales should prove a great boon. Many desire to obtain suitable breeding males, but do not know where to go to buy at a suitable price what is needed. The result is that many are deterred from buying, or if they do buy they pay in railway fares while looking for what they require so large a sum that they feel the animal has cost more than he is worth. Another difficulty is the fact that many farmers know nothing of pedigree and not as much as they should regarding the necessary qualities of the respective breeds, because of this buyers are frequently disappointed by the results obtained from breeding animals which they have bought. The establishment of provincial auction sales will in a large measure overcome this difficulty, as only animals of good quality and breeding shall be sold. The regulations governing the sales are very strict, which will be a protection alike to the ordinary buyer and honest breeder. The sales will have a tendency to bring the breeder and consumer into close touch, which will eventually mean that the breeder will obtain a better price for his good animals and the consumer will pay less in many cases than he does now, because he will buy directly from the breeder and not from the dealer or trader, as is often the case now.

The quality and breeding of the animals sold at the sales will be uniformly better than many now sold for breeding purposes, as animals of inferior quality will not be sold at the sales.

#### THE STOCK FOR SALE.

In order to ensure the success of the sale and to inspire confidence that the animals put up for sale will be worthy of a person going a distance to buy, leading breeders have offered animals of choice breeding and are prepared to let them go at whatever price they may bring. Then all stock offered for sale has been inspected, and none but good animals will be put up for sale. All the animals offered are required to be of good quality and breeding and in good condition. Among the cattle offered will be a number of imported animals, but the bulk sold will be of Canadian breeding—good useful stock, that will meet the requirements of the rancher and the general farmer. Those sold at Guelph will be chiefly of the beef breeds, to the number of about 100 head; 25 to 30 dairy cattle will be sold. At Ottawa 80 to 100 head of the beef breeds and 60 of the dairy breeds will be sold. From 150 to 200 Shorthorns, chiefly young bulls, fit for service, and a limited number of cows and heifers in calf, will be sold, also a few Herefords, Galloways, Polled Angus, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, and Guernseys.

At each sale about 50 pigs will be offered, comprising sows in pig and a few boars. These will be chiefly Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths. All pigs offered will be of good quality and breeding. A number of the leading Ontario breeders have decided to contribute some of their best animals.

The surplus pure bred stock from the Ontario Agricultural College Farm at Guelph, and from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will be sold at these sales.

Every assistance will be given to buyers. Those from a distance, who cannot attend the sale or send a representative, may send their orders, with full instructions, to the secretary, who is a responsible man, and all orders placed with him will receive prompt and honorable execution, and the shipment of stock purchased will also be attended to. In all such cases the money must accompany the order.

Rules governing the sale, and a catalogue giving the breeding of each animal, can be had by applying to the secretary, A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

The extra cost of a well-bred, well-chosen bull is repaid several times over in the superior quality of the progeny.

### Announcement to Live Stock Associations.

F. W. Hodson, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, makes the following announcement to provincial live stock associations:—

It is desirable that commencing and maintaining annual auction sales in each province shall be undertaken by the provincial, inter-provincial or territorial live stock associations. When the executive officers of a live stock association or associations operating in any Canadian province or territory decide to undertake this work, in order to encourage the venture, I am authorized to intimate that the Dominion Department of Agriculture will pay to said executive committee the following sums if conditions set forth in clause 4 are complied with.

Not more than \$650 shall be paid by the Department in any province or united territories in any calendar year. The society, or joint associations, which first fulfil the requirements and make the returns required by the Live Stock Commissioner shall receive the above-mentioned grant.

To advertise sales of live stock in any calendar year . . . . \$200 00  
To publish and distribute sale catalogues of same . . . . . 200 00  
Towards auctioneer's fees . . . . 50 00

The following prizes will be paid in each province or territory where annual auction sales are conducted as heretofore recommended. To the breeder who is also the seller of the two cattle of any of the beef breeds realizing the highest price at the provincial auction sales held during the current year.

Section 1.—1st prize, \$25; 2nd prize, \$15; 3rd prize, \$10.

Section 2.—Two cattle of any of the dairy breeds, etc. Same prizes as in Section 1.

Section 3.—Three sheep, etc. Same prizes as in Section 1.

Section 4.—Three swine, etc. Same prizes as in Section 1.

The Provincial Associations or Districts where these sums are offered are expected to, if possible, to largely increase these prizes.

#### CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The officers of the Provincial or Territorial Live Stock Associations shall undertake all details connected with the work of establishing and conducting annual sales of pure bred live stock, and in due time shall encourage the establishment of annual sales of other stock. The sales so established shall be known as provincial auction sales.

The sales shall be held at the same point or points and on or near the same day of a certain month annually.

Each animal offered shall be of good individual quality, in good condition, in sound health, not defective, and when sold as pure bred shall be registered in a record recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Each animal advertised in a catalogue of a sale shall be sold to the highest bidder if one or more bids are made. There shall be no by-bidding by the owner of any animal, or by anyone authorized by him.

Each sale shall be thoroughly advertised in the provincial papers, especially those circulating among the farmers in the district where the sale is to be held, also in those having a Dominion circulation.

A well-arranged sale catalogue containing the pedigrees and all other essential particulars of each animal to be sold shall be issued, and at least 500 copies mailed to as many probable buyers in Canada and the United States at least three weeks before the date of the sale.

No entrance fee for cataloguing or selling animals shall be charged; the owners shall be required to deliver each animal at the place of sale at least 24 hours before the time advertised at which the sale shall commence; each animal shall be accompanied by sufficient food of desirable quality.

A suitable building, properly equip-

ped, shall be provided in which to hold the sale.

The equipment should be a secretary's office, properly heated and lighted, a building as a rink or drill shed, large enough to accommodate all the animals to be sold, also to include a clear space in which an auctioneer's stand may be erected, surrounded by ample seating to accommodate the buyers. There should be a sufficient water supply at a convenient point in the building. The entire space should be well lighted from twilight to broad daylight.

If these sales are commenced, it is hoped that arrangements may be completed whereby very low railway rates will be granted to parties attending and on animals sent for sale, and that the catalogues and all literature advertising the sale may pass free through the mail, and that there be six months' credit given to purchasers, the provincial associations guaranteeing all paper.

The Live Stock Commissioner may decide in any case whether or not all or any of the required conditions have been complied with; his decision shall be final.

### Live Stock Conventions.

Excellent programmes have been prepared for all the live stock meetings to be held during the second week of the Winnipeg bouspiel.

Single fare return tickets can be had from all points up till Wednesday, Feb. 20, good to return until Feb. 25.

The following is a brief summary of the programmes:—

#### SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 19th—Morning: Business session. Afternoon: "What the Packer Wants," by C. H. Johnston, illustrated with slides of desirable and undesirable bogs. Papers will be read on "Hog Pasture," "The Care of the Brood Sow," "Raising Lambs," "Care of Breeding Ewes," "The Wolf Hound," etc., etc.

Evening: Joint meeting of Sheep & Swine and Cattle Breeders' Associations. "Some Points in Breeding and Feeding Swine," by Prof. G. E. Day; "Pork Production," by T. G. Raynor, B.S.A.; "Experiments in Beef Production," by J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

#### CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 20th—Morning: Business session. Afternoon: Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Director of the Iowa Experiment Station, will be the chief speaker.

Evening: Joint meeting of Sheep & Swine and Cattle Breeders' Associations. "Development of the Dairy Herd," by Prof. J. H. Grisdale; "Stock Feeds and Their Uses," by Prof. G. E. Day; "Practical Excellence in Beef Cattle," by Prof. C. F. Curtiss.

#### HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 21st—Morning: Business session. Afternoon: "The Winter's Feed and Its Dangers," by J. G. Rutherford; "Wintering Farm Horses," by S. Benson, Neepawa; "The Breeding and Care of Draft Horses," by Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin; "Feeding Colts," by W. W. Fraser, Emerson.

Evening: Joint meeting of Live Stock and Dairy Associations. Address by Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture. "Dairying in New Zealand," by J. A. Ruddick; "Horse Breeding During the Last Thirty Years," by Alex. Galbraith; "Agricultural Education," by Prof. G. E. Day.

Sheep do not like to be too closely confined. They like to go in and out at will. Give them freedom. They know what is best for them.

**A WHOLE GARDEN For 14c.**

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg. Salzer's Blue Blood Tomato.....	15c
1 " The Northern Lemon.....	15c
1 " Mama's Favorite Onion.....	10c
1 " Emerald Green Cucumber.....	10c
1 " City Garden Beet.....	10c
1 " 13 Day Radish.....	10c
1 " LaCrosse Market Lettuce.....	15c
3 " Elegant Flower Seeds.....	15c

**Worth \$1.00 for 14 cents. \$1.00**

We will mail you this entire \$1.00's worth of splendid seed novelties free, together with our large illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue on receipt of this notice and 14c in postage

**Choice Onion Seed 60c lb and up.**  
Potatoes at \$1.20 per barrel and up.  
Catalogue alone, 5 cents, 349

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.**

**BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.**

### GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD.

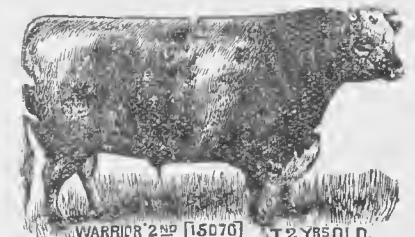


Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Topsman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

**J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.**



WARRIOR 2ND [15070] 12 YEARS OLD.

FOR SALE—15 HEAD OF

### SHORTHORN BULLS

(from 12 to 15 months old.)

Sired by Sittytion Stamp (imported.) Our herd has taken 41 open herd prizes and was never defeated the last seven years, and as much as \$1000 prize money in one year. All stock sold will be delivered freight free in March as far west as Calgary.

**JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.**

**LARGE IMP'D YORKSHIRES. Young stock for sale.**  
**OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Eggs in Season.**  
**BUFF WYANDOTTES.**  
**BUFF LACED POLANDS.**  
**S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.**

**J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.**

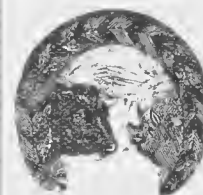
### EIGHT SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Aberdeen 2nd, from 8 months to 18 mo this old, for sale. My stock bull Aberdeen is also for sale, as I have kept him as long as is prudent, and any one getting him will make no mistake, as his stock will prove.

Write for particulars.

**Wm. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.**

### FOREST HOME Shorthorns, Yorkshires, B.P. Rocks 9 BULLS 9 HEIFERS



The get of Robie O'Day (22672), 1st for bull and get Winnipeg; 1st at Brandon. The heifers are in calf to Veracity (31449)—a pure Scotch bull of great quality, an easy first at Winnipeg and Brandon.

Our Yorkshire herd is headed by imp. Surner Hill Premier (3726)

and General Buller (4637). Boars and sows ready for service and breeding; also fall pigs from imp. sires and dams. Our B.P. Rocks are well known throughout the West. A choice lot of big, well-marked cockerels ready for shipment.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.**  
Carman, C.P.R. Roland, N.P.R.

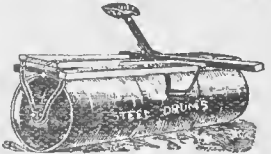
### PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One imported Stallion & some very choice mares and fillies for sale. Two imported Bull calves and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

### BISSELL'S

#### Steel Rollers

Built with solid Steel Heads in the Drums, Truss Rods under the Frame, Heavy 2 inch Axle, Roller Bearings, Low Down Draught, 8, 9 and 12 ft. lengths. A perfect beauty. Write for prices to



**T. E. BISSELL, FERGUS, ONT.**

See page 88 for Disc Harrow

## Cattle Killed on Railways.

It has always been a recognized principle on both sides of the international boundary line that railroad companies should make compensation to the owners of cattle killed on the unfenced tracks. In the early years half the average value was the rate paid by the American railroads and the C. P. R. up till now has followed the same rule. But of late the American ranchmen have succeeded in getting out of their railroad companies pretty nearly the full value for any beast accidentally killed in that way. At a meeting of the Western (Canadian) Stock Growers' Association held at Medicine Hat last April, when the subject was brought up it was reported that the railroad company had satisfactorily settled all losses up to that date on the scale agreed on at a previous meeting in 1898, but the board was of the opinion that better terms for the future should be asked from the company.

In pursuance of this idea, the president of the association, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, and Vice-President A. R. Springett, New Oxley, have recently had a conference with General Manager Whyte at Winnipeg, at which an understanding was come to that is likely to satisfy all parties for some time to come. The previous arrangement of half payment, at the scale of compensation then prevailing, was set aside and the principle of full compensation for all stock killed accepted by Mr. Whyte, on behalf of the railroad company.

The rates agreed on are as follows:

Calves . . . . .	\$12.50
Yearlings . . . . .	17.50
Two-year-olds . . . . .	25.00
Cows . . . . .	25.00
Three-year-old steers . . . . .	32.50
Four-year-old steers and up . . . . .	40.00
Bulls . . . . .	40.00

The figure for bulls appears quite below the value of any good bull, but Mr. Whyte's contention on this point was that no prudent rancher would allow expensive pure bred bulls to roam with their herds, and therefore only cheap bulls would come under this valuation. Though not a matter of express stipulation, the company understand that at this scale of compensation the carcasses of the animals killed will be at their sole disposal.

Another feature of the business was pointed out by Mr. Whyte, in his interview with the deputation. The company's interest in saving stray stock from injury is not limited by the obligation to pay for what is accidentally killed or injured. Every such beast when matured must be carried out by the company and bring profit on its transportation, whereas those killed bring no profit. It is now more than ever the interest of the company to do all it can to avoid injuring the stock of the ranchers, and the new agreement is therefore likely to work well for the preservation of western stock.

## North-Eastern Stock Growers' Association.

The ranchers of the Yorkton district have now got their programme pretty well defined and its operations are meant to cover the area between the western boundary of Manitoba and Long Lake, and from the Qu'Appelle River up to township 41. This again will be divided into six stock districts, Salteats, Pelly, Yorkton, Devil's Lake, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood. It will have a board of management composed of president, two vice-presidents and two representatives from each district. A draft constitution has also been drawn up and application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of the Territories for regular incorporation. Fred Hukins is secretary-treasurer of the new association. A meeting was arranged for, to be held at Yorkton on Jan. 28, at which provisional directors were to be elected.

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.

## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, has purchased three Shorthorn heifers and a bull from Jas. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont. All these animals were shown last year at the Winnipeg Industrial.

Jebn S. Robson, Manitou, writes: "We have sold five Shorthorn females and four bulls this season, and still have quite a few on hand. Our first calves from Royal Judge are coming. We have three good ones, all bulls, hy him."

T. R. Todd, Hillview, Man., has bought, for \$85, the Clydesdale colt shown by George Harrison at the last agricultural show at Oak Lake. This is a very promising youngster and was sired by D. McBeth's Kelt Darnley.

Cornelius Martin, Wascana, Assa., has bought from James Sullivan, Watford, Ont., the Clydesdale stallion Highland Sandy, by Tristram Sbandy (imp.) This will be a very useful sire for use on farmers' mares in the Regina district.

Alex. Stevenson, Wakopa, Man., writes that owing to young stock of his get coming up, he is anxious to sell or exchange for another bull of equal merit his 5-year-old bull, Crimson Chief. He was bred by H. O. Ayearst, Middlechurch, and is by President out of Crimson Gem; 1st as a 2-year-old at Winnipeg, and when there selected by Prof. Shaw as an ideal representative of the beef type of Shorthorn. Some young bulls of his get are also for sale.

George Laing, Stonewall, Man., has sold his Shorthorn bull, Rockwood Boy, at a very satisfactory price, and has since sold a bull calf, Duke of Rockwood, sired by Rockwood Boy and out of Barmald 7th. This calf has done exceedingly well and should be a great success in the hands of Thomas May, Stonewall, his purchaser. Mr. Laing has purchased a 13-months-old bull calf from Walter James. He is of the milking strain, which Mr. James has, and should do well at the head of Mr. Laing's herd.

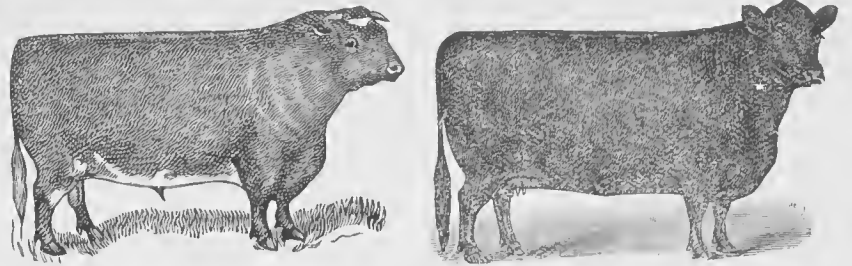
During Christmas week the Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, sold ten head of Polled Angus cattle to John R. Westing, of Minnesota. These included the grand bull, Chiltern of Brandon; the cow, Jane Chloe, and most of the Brandon prize winners in 1900. Mr. Westing is well pleased with his purchase. He intends putting the bull down in Iowa to cross with Shorthorns for the Chicago market. The female stock goes to his ranch in Wilkins county, Minnesota, where he has quite a stock of Polled "critters." Mr. Westing expects to be at the next Industrial with a Polled Angus herd.

J. B. Jickling, Carman, Man., writes: "My stock are wintering nicely. The Oxford Down ewe that won the diploma at Winnipeg and Brandon last summer had a choice ram lamb on December 31st, 1900. Since then I have had thirteen other lambs, all pure Oxford. I expect to have something good for the Industrial this year. On my trip through the Northwest last fall at the shows I found that the Oxford are the only rams wanted by the ranchers. I could have sold many more than I can raise from my small flock. My Games, Buff Wyandottes and Leghorns are doing nicely in my new poultry house."

A. B. Fleming, Brandon, announces the first of an annual public auction sale of pure bred live stock to be held in Brandon, March 12th. The sale will be held in T. E. Kelly's sale stables. Mr. Fleming intends offering 13 Shorthorn bull calves, from 11 to 16 months old, all possessing blood of the best families of the breed in Ontario. Their dams were brought to Manitoba from Ontario a year ago last July. This will be an excellent opportunity for those wishing good young sires to obtain them. It will also test the value of Shorthorns at an auction sale. A few grade Aberdeen Angus heifers in calf may also be sold, of which notice will appear later. See Mr. Fleming's ad. in this issue.

Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man., write: "We have made the following sales for the month of December: Two heifers to Alex. Munro, Whitewood, Assa.; 1 bull to W. Brown, Gleichen, Alta.; 1 bull to E. J. Whelan, Calgary, Alta.; 1 bull and 1 heifer to T. H. Hutchinson, Ponoka, Alta.; 1 bull and 5 heifers to S. Briggs, Wood Mountain, Assa.; 1 bull and 1 heifer to J. Torrance, West Hall, Man.; 1 heifer to John Lawrence, Mather, Man.; 1 heifer to M. Campbell, Dauphin, Man.; 1 bull and 2 heifers to J. Johns, Golden, B. C. To counter balance the above sales we have 21 calves dropped since Dec. 1st. We can spare no more heifers at present, but have 10 bulls about 15 months' old, all large fellows, sired by our imported bull, Sittytton Stamp. Our two cars of stock will leave Clearwater for the west on April 8th, and will be at Calgary April 10th or 11th."

Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., reports the stock on his farm as coming through the winter in splendid condition. He has over thirty females coming in next spring, from which he hopes to be able to meet to some extent the demand for Galloway bulls for rancho use. The success of Galloways and their grades at Crane Lake is proving a splendid advertisement for the breed. Mr. Andrews' lot, im-



THE FIRST ANNUAL

# AUCTION SALE

AT BRANDON, March 12th, 1901,  
at T. E. Kelly's Sale Barn

## Thirteen Shorthorn Bull Calves

From 11 to 16 months old. My calves are rich and new blood from some of the best families in Ontario, and would make good heads for any herd in the West, having imported their mothers from Ontario a year ago last July. Stock on exhibition at Kelly's barn a week before sale.

SEE NEXT ISSUE.

Aberdeen Stock Farm.

A. B. FLEMING, Brandon, Man.

ported from Scotland last summer, have taken capital to their new surroundings, and are making excellent progress. Mr. Martin has just been advised that a bull of choice pedigree and half a dozen heifers will shortly be shipped to him from the old country. His aim in purchasing has been to secure stock of large frame, and likely with good management to breed big animals here. But it is now being recognized by buyers and butchers here that a Galloway steer is a good deal bigger than he looks, and does well on the scales. Mr. Martin thinks he may be induced to try and partly meet the demand for Galloways by taking a run through some good herds in Southern Minnesota and trying to get a few good young bulls there.

W. S. Lister, of the Marchmont stock farm, Middlechurch, Winnipeg, writes us:—"The Marchmont herd now numbers about 70 head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, of which this herd has been the missionary in Western Canada. Of the 70 head nearly half are either imported, or from imported dams. (Imported, by the way, meaning from the other side of the Atlantic, and not from the other end of Lake Superior, as some of your advertisers seem to think), making the Marchmont herd the most considerable one of modern type and breeding in the West. The recent purchases at J. Isaac's dispersion sale were: (1) The 3-year-old Cherry-Ury, out of an imported Ury—the oldest tribe, by the way, at Kinellar—with a beifer calf at foot. (2) The twin 2-year-old Claret Jug (imp.), due to calve this month, Mr. Watt, of Salem, securing her mate. (3) The 3-year-old Countess 2nd (imp.), also a Claret. (4) The heifer calf, Damsel 4th (imp.), sired by a Marr Princess Royal bull, Mr. Pettit buying the mother, also sold at the sale. (5) The grand 3-year-old, Elsie 2nd (imp.), got by the great Star of Morning, the sire of Pride of Morning and Star of Dawn, both breed champions at the Highland Society shows. (6) The 7-year-old Jilt 21 (imp.), a big thick cow got by a Duthie bull. (7) The 6-year-old Lady Dorothy 31st (imp.), sired by Redstart, a son of the great Star of Morning, one of the best of modern Scotch sires. (8) The red yearling, Lady of Promise (imp.), one of the Maid of Promise tribe, almost pure in Sittytton blood, originally from Cattle, of which I have had several representatives, and the herd bull, President, in past years. (9) The 2-year-old Lustre (imp.), got by the Duthie-bred bull, Sittytton Style—a Sittytton "Secret"—also the sire of W. D. Platt's \$1,600 heifer, at the same sale. Lustre (imp.) has a heifer calf at foot, sired by a son of the Star. (10) The beifer calf, Maryculter Princess (imp.) with an Uppermill Princess Royal sire, and grand sire, a Gwynne, got by The Star. (11) The red yearling, Mina Girl (imp.), of that popular Kinellar tribe. I have a baker's dozen of young bulls for sale, including some grand youngsters coming on, mostly sired by Prince Alpine (imp.), the present herd bull. He is sired by Emancipator, prize bull at Perth, and second highest priced bull of the year; also the sire of two sold by auction in Chicago, in August and November, at \$1,450 and \$1,000 respectively. The dam of Prince Alpine was for several years a prizewinner at the Marr Agricultural Association. She is of the Lady Ythan family, originally from Tillygreig, and was got by Clan Alpine, acknowledged to be one of the best of modern sires in Scotland. Royal Don, a sweepstakes winner at Winnipeg some years ago, was of the same family.

Wm. Nicholson, Grenfell, Assa., Jan. 23, 1901:—"I am well pleased with your paper, The Nor-West Farmer. There is a great amount of practical information in it for a new-comer from Ontario on how farming is done in the West. I would not be without it. I also received your premium, 'Things Worth Knowing,' which is a very valuable book for any farmer to have."

## Each May Help Another.

We have used Herbageum for several years as a tonic and find it satisfactory as such, but we have never made a comparative test as to its value from the standpoint of economy for regular daily use.

ALEX. HUME & CO.,  
Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire  
Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.  
Menie, Ont.

Herbageum has proven very good for sheep and lambs under all circumstances. ARTHUR BARRETTE,  
St. Urbaine de Chateaugay, Que.

I raised a very small calf which I fed Herbageum. When six weeks old two butchers estimated that it would not dress over 100 lbs. of veal, but it dressed 120 lbs., and the butcher who killed it said that he had never seen a calf of the size turn out so much meat. And what is worth noting is that it was sold with the understanding that I should have six cents a pound for all it dressed over 100 pounds.

W. S. BOND, P.M.  
Lloydtown, Ont.

I keep poultry, but never more than 20 hens. I feed them Herbageum and find it good for them. The egg buyer to whom I sell says that for the number of hens that I keep I get more eggs than from any other person from whom he buys, and as a rule they are larger. From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st 12 hens laid 1,839 eggs.

I also find Herbageum good for my cow and calf, but as I never have more than one cow and one calf, my opinion may not be worth much, but while using it I have never had light colored or soft butter.

HANNAH ELVIDGE.  
Odeltown, Que.

I know for a certainty that by feeding Herbageum regularly to my cows I get more butter, and with my horses at heavy work I save feed and keep them in better thrift.

WM. JOHNSON.  
Pictou, Ont.

HERBAGEUM is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.

Where roots are not at hand, don't forget to feed bran liberally, not only to sheep but to cattle and horses as well. It has a medicinal action that makes it an especially valuable food.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

### Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

#### Sheep Ticks.

S. D., Edwell, Alberta: "My sheep are awfully troubled with ticks. What can be done for them this time of the year?"

Answer.—At this time of the year it is impossible to dip the sheep, and the following remedy should be tried. Procure some fish oil, part the wool along the spine from the head to the tail and pour a little of the oil on the skin, about a teacupful to each sheep. The oil will gradually spread down the sides and kill all the ticks it comes in contact with. Any parts of the body where ticks seem specially numerous should receive additional dressing.

#### Chronic Nephritis.

Subscriber, Cypress River: "I have a 6-year-old mare which I worked all summer on the breaker. I turned her out to pasture for a while after harvest. When I took her in I noticed she was a little duller than usual. Worked all right through the plowing and ate well. Soon as work was done I began feeding new oats and oat straw that was a little musty. I noticed her legs beginning to swell and she was continually chewing the oat box and manger. She would root around in the feed box and apparently gulp her feed down. She makes a great deal of urine, which is thick and milky. I changed her feed about a month ago, giving her boiled seeds and hay. Worked her drawing wood for a while, thinking exercise would do her good. Did not seem strong. Put her back on to oat straw, gave two boiled feeds and one oats. Seems weak, has no ambition; sweats easy; apparently no pain, but very dull."

Answer.—The kidneys have been damaged by the musty oat straw, and the mare will require careful treatment to set them right again. Avoid feeding her anything musty, either grain or fodder, as in her condition it would be very injurious and prevent her from receiving any benefit from the treatment. Give some variety in her feed, and, if possible, give her some hulled feed once a day. Flax seed will be especially good for her, and so also will be carrots. For medicine give her twice a day a tablespoonful of sanmetto. Continue for a week, and if the urine appears normal, cease giving it until symptoms indicate that it is needed, when it may be resumed. This dose is for an average sized mare, of, say, 1,200 lbs.; if heavier, increase the dose in proportion.

#### Chronic Cellulitis.

Subscriber, Pilot Mound: "A heavy mare, about 12 years old, got kicked on one hind leg about a year ago. The leg was not cut, but was badly swollen, and she was lame for about a week. I worked her in seedling, and in June when I was breaking. It swelled and she got lame. I blistered it with Mayer's white oil, and it broke, and there came out a lot of blood and matter. She is not lame now, but the leg is still swollen. Please prescribe."

Answer.—The cellular tissue beneath the skin is swollen as a result of the injury to the mare's leg, and there may be some difficulty in reducing the swelling. Exercise and hand-rubbing are two of the best agents to employ for this purpose, and if the weather permitted, a daily shower bath of cold water would be a great help. You should work the mare every day, and when stabled for the night take a wisp of hay in each hand and rub the leg up and down vigorously for ten minutes. Perseverance in this treatment will probably effect a cure.

#### To Harden the Shoulders—A Barren Cow.

A. H. T., Montmartre, Assa.—"1. Do you know anything that could be used as a preventative on a horse that gets sore shoulders, in spite of all care, as soon as he is put to hard work? I would like something that could be rubbed on to harden the shoulders before commencing work. 2. A 6-year-old cow, in good condition, but not fat, could not be got in calf this last season, although I took her to two different bulls. Comes in heat very regularly. Kindly advise."

Answer.—1. The shoulders should be gradually toughened by light work before the

heavy work commences. The constant use of the following solution will also help to render the skin less liable to abrasion:—Tannic acid, half an ounce; methylated alcohol, six ounces; soft water, one and a half pints. Wet the shoulders with this lotion twice a day. A well-fitting leather-faced collar is less liable to cause sores than a cloth-faced one.

2. Feed the cow oats, either whole or crushed, in preference to other grain; turn her out every day to get exercise, and try a young bull.

#### Toxaemia.

Subscriber, Austin, Man.: "When threshing last fall, I had a 6-year-old horse that was in good heart and condition. Worked hard all day, seemed tired at night. Next morning was stiff in front leg. Swelling below shoulder and above arm. Blistered swelling and it got all right. A day or two after he swelled badly in hind legs and sheath, with lumps on belly; looked stiff in hind quarters and seemed to go "all to pieces" at once. Gave him oil and nitre. Then each night in feed gave three-quarters of a cup of raw oil, with a teaspoonful of mixture of sulphate of iron, saltpetre, gentian, fenugreek and cream of tartar. Did I do right? To all outward appearance he is better, but when put to heavy work does not seem to have much staying powers. No "life" in him. What's the trouble?"

Answer.—Your horse has been suffering from toxæmia, commonly known as bad blood, and, although better, has not yet recovered his usual health. You should diet him carefully, so as to preserve a right proportion between his ration and his work. See that his bowels and kidneys, especially the latter, are performing their functions, and, if necessary, regulate them by appropriate remedies—sweet spirits of nitre for the kidneys. Keep the skin clean by regular daily grooming, and do not give him any more drugs.

#### Kidneys Out of Order.

J. McC., Moosomin, Assa.: "A mare, 12 years old, raised a foal last season and is with foal again. Her time was up the first of May. She sweats in the stable nearly all the time, even in very cold weather, over the kidneys and behind. Her water is as thick as cream, and of a whitish color. I feed her hay twice a day and oat straw once. I give her a little oats in the morning, and hulled wheat with bran mixed in it at night. She has a craving appetite, but is in poor condition."

Answer.—This mare appears to be in poor health and her kidneys out of order. You should feed her some oil cake or hulled flax seed every day in addition to her present ration. A tablespoonful of spirits of juniper in her feed three times a day should be given whenever the appearance of the urine is turbid and its quantity scanty.

#### Injury to Hind Leg.

Agricola, Virden, Man.: "One warm night a mare got wet under a straw shed. I put her in a comfortable stable about 10 p. m., where she was O. K. Next morning one hind leg was stiff. The only muscles seeming tender were on the inside of leg about the stifle. She stands naturally, but when caused to move, she drags this leg behind. We tried to draw it forward with a rope, but it seemed to cause such intense pain that we stopped. We called in a practical neighbor. He thought it cramps; also a V. S., who thought it rheumatism, and prescribed a penetrating liniment and condition powders. Consulted another V. S. He thought it might be caused by a dislocation of some bone which had righted itself, and she was stiff from the effects. Have been using the liniment and powders directed, also keeping the leg well wrapped in flannels for warmth. I am told she has been this way before, but got right herself on being turned out. As the snow is too deep for that now, I have placed her in a box stall. Saw your description of the luxation of patella in issue of January 5th, but did not give any cure. How can the patella be brought back? She is a valuable animal, and I do not want her to go this way too long."

Answer.—After two veterinarians, who have had the opportunity of examining your mare, have given conflicting opinions, it would be presumptuous in our part to hazard a diagnosis at this long range. However, there seems no doubt that the seat of lameness is correctly located in the vicinity of the stifle, but whether in the joint itself or in the muscles and ligaments so closely attached to it remains a question.

Inability to draw the leg forward is one of the most marked symptoms of upward luxation of the patella. The leg remains extended backwards, the foot resting on the toe with the heels elevated from the ground. If the leg is drawn forward and placed under the horse, he is able to stand on it, and can move forward a step, but not back. To reduce this dislocation, the leg must be drawn forward by a rope attached to the fetlock. It causes pain and the horse may throw himself down, but the leg must be drawn forward in spite of the horse's objection until the foot is nearly opposite the knee of the corresponding front leg. While the limb is in this position the operator grasps the patella and endeavors to loosen it from its unnatural situation and by pressing it downwards and inwards to restore it to its proper position. When this is attained the bone often makes an audible click as it slips back, and the horse immediately regains the use of the leg and can lift it from

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the ground. The patella is very apt to slip out again immediately, and it is not uncommon to have to replace it several times before it will remain in place. A blister should then be applied to the part. This causes a swelling, which helps to prevent the recurrence of the accident. The horse must be kept at rest for two or three weeks.

#### Stifle Lameness.

W. G. J., Regina, Assa.: "A 12-year-old mare becomes lame in her right hind leg (it is not in the foot), which renders her completely useless, and she appears to be in great pain for about three-quarters of an hour, when she apparently gets all right. Is not at all lame in the stable, nor walking around the yard, but when driven a short distance becomes lame. She can take a good pull, and it does not hurt her, but after walking a piece will go lame. No swelling whatever. Eats well and is in fair condition."

Answer.—You should have the mare shod behind, with the object of lowering the heels. The shoe should be long and without heel calks. Then apply a good smart blister to the stifle: Cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 1½ ounces. Clip off the hair and rub in well for ten minutes. Tie the mare short for twenty-four hours, then wash off the blister and smear the part with lard. Repeat the treatment in a fortnight, if necessary.

#### Injury to the Ergot.

Rancher, McCreary, Man.: "A horse 12 years old last June, broke the little horn at the back of the fetlock off, and it won't heal. Sometimes it will nearly heal up, then starts to bleed again. It is about as big as a cent now, and the snow is hard on it, but he does not go lame or swell up. There is a kind of a slime on it when you touch it."

Answer.—Wash the part with soap and water, and then apply a little of the following, taking care not to let it run on the skin: Tincture of myrrh, 3 ounces; solution of chloride of antimony, 2 drachms. Apply with a feather once a day. If you have to use the horse, the part should be protected with a bandage.

#### Inflammation of Udder.

Enquirer, Swan River, Man.: "I have a cow that got out of her teats torn on a barb wire last summer. I inserted a quill to get milk from teat. In a few days the milk stopped and that part of the udder became hard and inflamed. It broke open and matter ran from the openings. I kept bathing it daily with hot water, had a very bad odor. I thought when cow went dry in the fall that it would come all right, but I notice that the udder is again getting swollen and very hard. Cow is due to calve in May."

Answer.—The inflammation of the udder, which was severe enough to cause suppuration and loss of tissue, as shown by the breaking open, and the bad odor, has certainly damaged the substance of the udder. This damage may be serious enough to prevent any milk from forming in that quarter, or it may only be sufficient to lessen the quantity given. There are now symptoms that the attack may recur, and you should try to prevent it by fomenting the udder with hot water and afterwards rubbing in some camphorated oil.

#### Swelled Legs.

Old Subscriber, Melita, Man.: "I have a 4-year-old horse that swells up in his hind legs, which are quite hot. Had the 'pink-eye' when a colt, and has never done well since. I feed straw, oats and boiled feed every night. Please prescribe."

Answer.—The "pink-eye" has probably left this horse with a weak heart, and the swelled legs are the result of a poor circulation. You should exercise the horse every day and hand-rub the legs when he returns to the stable. Give him twice a day twenty grains powdered digitalis and one drachm of iodide of potassium.

#### Repeated Abortion.

Echo Vale, Treherne, Man.: "Mare, 9 years old this spring, has raised two colts; bred her in the spring of 1898, and in October of that year she slipped her foal. Did not breed her the next year, but bred her again last spring. Last October she slipped her foal again. Is it any use breeding her again?"

Answer.—It is a question if this mare will ever carry a foal to full time again, but by extra care at the period when she usually aborts, and the administration of suitable medicine, you might be successful in getting her past the dangerous time. When this period arrives, you should cease working her, place her in a loose box stall and feed on hay, oats and plenty of bran. Never give icy cold water to drink, and twice daily give her a tablespoonful of fluid extract of wild cherry (prunus virginiana).

#### Premature Lactation—Watering.

Subscriber, Douglas, Man.: "1. I have a mare not due to foal until May 15th. Her milk has come now, and is running away. What is the cause, and remedy? 2. I am feeding a good deal of wheat straw, and my horses drink a terrible lot of water, but are doing well; never sick. Should they be al-

lowed to drink all they want in this case, providing they always get it before eating?"

Answer.—1. It is quite unusual for a mare to come milking such a long period before foaling, but occasionally in good milkers, in high condition and doing nothing, this early lactation is seen. It is not of any serious importance, and does not indicate any disease; however, you should try to check it by giving her exercise and by rubbing the udder gently with belladonna liniment. After applying the liniment, see that the mare cannot lick it off. If the udder is much distended, it may be partly milked, but do not milk her dry.

2. The thirst of horses fed on wheat straw is a natural consequence of such dry rations and should be gratified by allowing them all the water they require.

#### A Lame Front Foot.

W. H. McPhillips, Keyes, Man.: "One evening, a year ago last September, my mare came home very lame on one front foot. For six months she went on her three feet. During that time I applied many remedies, including poulticing, paring and blistering. Under this treatment she improved, but is far from cured, and, being a valuable 3-year-old colt, I would like, if possible, to get her cured. Her foot is contracted, and there is an enlargement about two inches long, slightly above the coronet. Once, in from three to five weeks, this breaks at one corner. At the commencement of the trouble there came out from half to a teaspoonful of black blood, streaked with matter. Now the matter has ceased, and its place is taken by the black blood. There is nothing in the hoof, as I pared the last of the old hoof off about a month ago."

Answer.—From the history of this case it appears that the mare had accidentally sustained a fracture of one of the three bones which unite at the coffin and navicular joints. Being more or less kept in position by the surrounding hoof, the fractured bones have united, but not being properly "set," the line of union is rough and irregular and causes pain in progression. There is some chance of this rough portion becoming gradually removed by absorption, and, if so, the lameness will gradually diminish. We would advise to let the mare remain idle this summer, and if still lame in the fall, the only remedy will be to cut and remove a part of the nerves which convey sensation from the injured part to the brain. When this is done the animal no longer feels the pain and will use the leg as if nothing were the matter with it.

#### Warty Growth on Neck.

Subscriber, Rosser, Man.: "Cow has lump on back of neck like a bunch of chrysanthemums, open on top like a big wart; has been growing six months; it is soft, and can be pulled up like skin; has not a deep hold."

Answer.—Take hold of the growth and pull it up from the tissues as far as possible, and while in this position have an assistant pass a strong cord around its base and tie it very tightly. If properly applied, the ligature should stop the circulation in the growth, which will become cold and clammy in a few hours. If it remains warm, the ligature has not been applied sufficiently tight, and you should try again. On the third day, after properly ligating the growth, take a sharp knife and cut the whole thing off. Then, with a feather dipped in solution of chloride of antimony touch the raw surface of the cut. This will stimulate a healthy action and cause it to heal up quickly.

#### Probably Tuberculosis.

J. J. B., Teulon, Man.: "I have a pure-bred heifer, 3 years old in spring, with calf. Seems healthy in every respect, but is gradually going off her hay. She will eat oats all right. I feed her about two quarts twice a day. I noticed a lameness in one hind foot about a week ago. She is now lame in one of her front feet, also getting thinner all the time; she chews her cud, ears and horns are warm, and lies down nearly all the time. I have another heifer, 2 years old in spring, which has always had a slight cough; very hearty eater, but is always thin and does not seem to grow much; every little exertion seems to make her cough. Had I better keep her away from the rest of the cattle?"

Answer.—We would strongly advise you to have your herd tested with tuberculin, as the symptoms you describe in both the heifers point in the direction of tuberculosis. If such is the case, and you have other pure bred cattle, you cannot find out the fact too soon for your own interest. In the meantime you should separate the suspects from the rest of the herd.

#### Treatment for Bog-Spavin.

J. M., Brierwood, Man.: "I have a colt rising one year old with two bog spavins. What is the best blister for them? Would you advise blistering now? My stable is just a little cold."

Answer.—This form of bursal enlargement is often treated successfully by blistering repeatedly. The following is a suitable blister: Powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 1½ ounces. Clip off the hair and rub the blister in briskly for ten minutes. Then tie the colt by the head so that he can't get at the part with his teeth. In twenty-four hours wash off the blister and smear the part with lard. Repeat the blister every two weeks until cured.

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#### Tumor on Breast.

Subscriber, Alberta: "Mare, 4 years old, has lump on breast beneath the skin about the size of a small apple. On pressing, one can feel breast bone; hard at each side, and seems as if there were two lumps. One of my neighbors says the collar might have done it. There seems to be no pain, and the temperature is the same as the rest of the body. What would remove the lump?"

Answer.—Tumors in this situation are not uncommon in horses, and probably arise from bruising the end of the sternum or breast bone against the manger. It is impossible to remove them except by a surgical operation, and unless the swelling is so large as to interfere with the collar and looks unsightly, it would be the safest plan to leave it alone.

#### Gastric Fistula.

Reader, Seehurn, Man.: "I have a cow that was badly bloated last October. It being an urgent case, I tapped her in the paunch, which gave instant relief. There has been gas coming through the incision ever since. Is this gas a sign of floating still? If so, give cure. She drinks well, but eats poorly. She is due to calve about the 15th of March."

Answer.—You could not have used the proper kind of instrument to tap the cow or the wound would have healed up. The opening which remains constitutes a gastric fistula and interferes with the process of digestion, hence follows the fermentation of the food in the paunch and the formation of gas. You should try to cure the indigestion first, and then endeavor to get the fistula to heal. Give the cow a large tablespoonful of the following mixture in the feed three times a day: Powdered hyposulphite of soda, 2 pounds; common salt, 1 pound; powdered ginger, 4 ounces. Feed her well and give her plenty of bran and shorts. To heal the fistula, clip off the hair around the opening and wash the part thoroughly clean with soap and water, using a nail brush, if necessary. Then take a sharp edged teaspoon and scrape the fistula until it bleeds and you have a fresh raw surface. Then wash with carbolic solution, 1 to 30, and bring the sides of the fistula together with one or two stitches. Sprinkle some iodoform over the part and fasten the cow so that she can't lick it.

#### Shear Mouth.

J. M., Florenta, Man.: "Cow, 9 years old; in fair condition; calved three weeks ago and cleaned all right, but has not eaten or drank right since. She eats chop, but has difficulty in eating hay, often putting wads out half chewed; also, in chewing cud, she makes quite a noise and seems as if she has a difficulty in getting it between her teeth. She also seems weak and staggers on her hind legs. Will not touch water for two or three days, and then not very much. Have taken the chill off the water for her, and keep her in a fairly warm stable. Dung and urine about natural."

Answer.—This is a deformity of the teeth, which, instead of meeting together like a pair of pincers, cross each other like the two blades of a pair of shears, hence the name. The condition is partly congenital, in that it depends largely upon the relative width of the upper and lower jaws. If these are disproportionate, the side movement of the jaws in mastication does not carry the lower teeth fully across the whole surface of the upper teeth. In consequence of this there remains part of the upper teeth and part of the lower which are very little worn by chewing, and as the animal grows older these teeth become longer and longer, and finally reach a stage where they interfere very seriously with the proper mastication of coarse fodder, while soft feed and grain is still eaten with avidity. This appears to be the case with your cow. The teeth should be trimmed to a natural level by the use of the proper instruments. This will have to be done by a veterinary surgeon, who will also advise any further treatment necessary to restore the cow to health.

#### Navicular Disease.

O. K., Plumas, Man.: "Heavy Clyde mare, 8 years old, very valuable, is, and has been, lame for about six months in one front foot. Sometimes I think it is both feet. Will come out of stable all humped up, as if trying to throw all her weight on hind legs. After going a piece seems much better; does not want to trot, and when she does, would think she was foundered. All her feet and legs seem normal, with the exception of a very little heat in front feet. Doing nothing, and running out by day. Her weight is about 1,450 lbs."

Answer.—Navicular disease produces symptoms of soreness in the feet exactly similar to those shown by your mare. It is incurable except in the earliest stages, and without seeing your mare it is impossible to say what stage the disease has reached. However, you had better put her under treatment at once, and should this fail to effect a cure, the remaining remedy will be to have the operation of neurectomy performed. The mare should stand on a level earthen floor. The feet should be trimmed so as to shorten the toes as much as they will stand, while leaving the heels rather long. Then clip off the hair around the coronet and rub in the following blister:—Powdered cantharides, 2 drachms; lard, 1½ ounces. Repeat the blister three times at a fortnight's interval.

#### Leg Mange and Indigestion.

Subscriber, Sidney, Man.: "I have a team of western horses, 6 and 7 years old, which has given me a great deal of trouble ever since winter set in, with scratches, or something like it. They were troubled some last winter, but are worse now. No trouble in summer months. Their legs swell up and their heels crack, but swelling goes down when at work; legs have small ulcers around the joints and half way to the hock; seems to be painful at times to the touch; seems to be very hard to heal up; have used lard and sulphur and kept their legs washed with castile soap and handaged with woollen cloths to keep out wet and snow when at work. I have got most of the large cracks healed up now, but the ulcers do not heal up right. There is a sticky, oily fluid comes from them, and when they dry up look like dry rosin. Last summer these horses seemed to slobber a great deal when the bits were in their mouths, and spit out mouthfuls of stringy, slimy fluid. Seemed to want to get green leaves or grass in their mouths, hold it there for a while and then spit it out. Had their teeth filed twice, but it did no good. I was told this slobbering was caused by their teeth. I am feeding oats and wheat screenings chopped and straw. These horses are also troubled with worms, and the mare seems to be troubled with her urine, strains a good deal when making water, which she does often and a little at a time. Please prescribe."

Answer.—See answer in a previous number on this subject. The treatment there prescribed should cure your horses, with the exception of the small ulcers and scratches. These should be washed clean and then touched with the following solution: Nitrate of silver, 20 grains; distilled water, 2 oz. Apply with a feather once a day. The digestive organs also appear to be out of sorts, as shown by the slobbering. You would do well to give each of them a dose of physic, either seven drachms of aloes, or a quart of raw linseed oil. After this has operated and they are on their regular feed again, give each of them a tablespoonful of the following in their feed night and morning: Powdered sulphate of soda, 1 pound; common salt, 1 pound; sulphate of iron, 4 ounces; ginger, 4 ounces. Mix. This treatment will also assist in removing worms, but if it appears necessary, you can apply the treatment recommended to Subscriber in this issue. For the mare's water, give two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre twice a day until relieved.

Wm. Lidster, Birtle, Man., Jan. 23, 1901:—"I think The Nor-West Farmer is one of the best papers on agriculture or anything connected with farming, and should be patronized by every farmer in the West."



### The Problem of Pure Milk.

By Frank Dewhirst, Agricultural College, Madison, Wis.

One of the most serious problems confronting the factorymen is the question of a better milk supply. The impurities present in the milk so frequently are the despair of many a maker. No matter how perfect the process of manufacture, if the milk is impure the cheese will not be of first-class quality. The cheesemaker may do much to eliminate taints by the use of starters, but he cannot wholly overcome them. There is but one way by which the quality of the milk may be improved. The farmers must be educated in the care of the milk, and the factoryman should be able to tell the patrons how the milk is contaminated. When milk is brought to the factory in poor condition it is useless to get angry and berate the patron. Such a course arouses antagonism, and is more likely to do harm than good. The defects are due to lack of knowledge rather than to carelessness in most instances, so it is the duty of the cheesemaker to show the patron how milk may be contaminated, and the effect on the quality of the cheese. Carelessness may cause poor milk in some cases. The necessity of care should be firmly insisted upon.

A consideration of some of the causes of impure milk will enable us to act with intelligence in trying to improve the quality of the raw material.

Impurity due to disease of the cow is only occasionally met with, and this is a source which hardly comes within the province of the cheesemaker, as he can have little control here. In almost all cases milk is infected by impurities during milking or within the first few hours thereafter. Impure water and the eating of rape, turnips or weeds are causes of infection before the milk is drawn, but these are not of such frequent occurrence.

The main cause of impure milk is uncleanness—dirty cows, dirty stables, dirty milkers, dirty cans. Dirt and pure milk are irreconcilable—pure milk must be clean milk. Dirt and harmful bacteria are inseparably associated, and dirt and disagreeable odors generally go together.

The bacteria just mentioned are extremely minute forms of plant life present almost everywhere in large numbers. In dust they are present in myriads. In relation to milk bacteria may be classified as harmless, beneficial and harmful. The harmless may be ignored; the beneficial are necessary to the manufacture of dairy products; the harmful are very detrimental.

Most bacteria find in milk an ideal medium for growth, when the temperature is favorable, on account of the presence of much nutritious matter. Upon the temperature depends the rate of growth, and multiplication is rapid at temperatures between 70 and 90 deg. F., and milk when drawn is at a most favorable temperature for bacterial growth. When milk is cooled to 50 deg. F. or lower, growth is very slow, and some species do not multiply at all at this temperature.

Milk is also very susceptible to taints from disagreeable odors. Bearing in mind the connection between harmful bacteria and dirt, and between gaseous taints and dirt—the importance of cleanliness should be appreciated in handling milk.

It will now be in order to consider in detail how to handle the milk so as to insure a clean and wholesome product. The cow herself—or rather the dirt on the body of the cow—is one of

the principal causes of infection. In the majority of dairies no effort is made to keep the cows clean, and they are covered with a mass of dust and manure. The cow should be brushed, and the caked manure washed off. The udder should be cleansed with a damp cloth before milking—special care being taken to cleanse all dirt from the teats. It is much better to milk the cows in a separate room from where they are stabled if at all possible—the possibility of infection being thereby much lessened.

The stable is a frequent source of dirt and bad odors. The floor should be cleaned at least daily, and soiled bedding removed. Dust and cobwebs should not be allowed to accumulate. A stable with abundance of light is much superior to the semi-dark stable so frequently seen.

In feeding dry foods, such as corn fodder or hay, or strong smelling foods, like ensilage, care should be taken to feed them after and not before or during milking. No dust or strong odors are wanted during milking. If necessary to feed during milking concentrates slightly dampened may be given.

The milker very often adds his quota to the dirt in the milk. The oldest and dirtiest clothing is considered suitable, and to wash the hands is con-

sidered wholly unnecessary. The clothing and hands should at least be clean, and if a clean blouse is not put on, the accumulated dust should be brushed off before milking. If the hands are not clean, and milking is done with wet fingers—as is frequently the case—the milk is contaminated.

The pail into which the milk is drawn, and the cans in which it is stored, should be thoroughly clean. They should be well washed and scrubbed with warm water—then scalded with boiling water. Scalding water should not be used first in washing cans, as this coagulates the milk adhering to the inside, and a yellow sticky coating is formed—very difficult to displace. This same coating is an excellent medium for bacterial growth, and hence contamination.

The milk should not be kept in the stable, but should be immediately taken to another room, or outside, and strained and aerated. Strainers should be scrupulously clean, or they may be a source of infection rather than purification. Aeration helps to diffuse any odors present in the milk, and is a valuable aid in keeping the milk good. Rapid cooling of the milk to 50 deg. F., or lower, is very important. If this is not done bacterial growth flourishes, and the milk will soon deteriorate.

As the milk is held for some hours

before delivering to the factory, the room or place where the milk is stored or kept should be clean, and if running water is not present, the water in the tank should be changed frequently. Milk should not be stored near manure piles or any other strong smelling material, as it is so very susceptible to taints. In hauling to the factory a cover should be placed over the cans. This will keep out dust, and in hot weather be some protection from hot sunshine. The cover must be clean, or it will be useless to prevent the entrance of dirt.

The whey from the factory may be responsible for poor milk. The whey tank should be scrupulously clean—in fact, the entire factory should be an object lesson to the patron in cleanliness. All cans should be emptied at once on reaching the farm, and the cans cleaned. This precaution is too often neglected, and the fermenting whey stands in the hot sun for hours. It is very difficult to clean such cans so that they shall be odorless.

In conclusion—if the patron can be induced to observe the precautions mentioned, the problem of pure milk will be solved, and a serious menace to the prosperity of the cheesemaker and patrons removed. The whole matter is a question of cleanliness from beginning to end, clean milk is pure milk.

# THE IMPROVED U.S. SEPARATOR

Again Demonstrates its Superiority.

Read the following report by a Canadian Government Butter and Cheese Inspector of the work of the U.S. and De Laval Cream Separators at the Creamery of St. Aune de la Parade, and notice the great saving of butter-fat made by the U.S. over the De Laval.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF  
THE CREAMERY OF ST. ANNE DE LA PARADE:—

Gentlemen,—At Mr. F. X. O. Trudel's request I came here to follow the operations of a contest between the De Laval and U. S. Cream Separators. I followed the work of these machines since the 16th, and you will see the work of each as follows:—

	DE LAVAL SEPARATOR		U.S. SEPARATOR	
	Nov. 16, 1900	Nov. 19, 1900	Nov. 17, 1900	Nov. 21, 1900
Milk received .....	2219 lbs.	3386 lbs.	1177 lbs.	2775 lbs.
Fat in whole milk .....	4.60 p.c.	4.60 p.c.	4.60 p.c.	4.80 p.c.
Quantity skimmed per hour .....	3504 lbs.	3627 lbs.	2715 lbs.	3468 lbs.
Average temperature of milk .....	93 deg.	80 deg.	91 deg.	83 deg.
Average speed (revol. per min.) ...	5660	6000	8000	8025
Percentage of cream .....	17.35	17.35	21.32	17.12
Fat left in skim milk (of 1 p.c.)....	.10 & .11	.07 & .08	.03 & .04	.03 & .07

### TOTAL OF EACH FOR THE TWO DAYS

	De Laval Separator	U. S. Separator
Milk received .....	5605 lbs.	3952 lbs.
Average temperature .....	87½ deg.	89 deg.
Average speed .....	5825	8025
Total loss of fat .....	4.02	1.84
Loss per 100 lbs. of fat .....	1.55 lbs.	.87 lbs.
<b>TOTAL LOSS IN CASH ..</b>	<b>\$1.15</b>	<b>\$0.42</b>

L. P. LACOURSIERE,

Government Butter and Cheese Inspector.

Sworn to before me, Nov. 21, 1900,  
T. E. LANONETTE, T. P. ex. of C.C. Ste. Anne.

NOTICE that the De Laval lost \$1.15 in separating 5605 lbs. of milk, or..... .205 on 1000 lbs. while the U. S. lost \$0.42 in separating 3952 lbs. of milk, or only..... .106 on 1000 lbs. by which it will be seen that the De Laval lost in actual cash nearly twice as much as the U.S.

In other words, a creamery separating 10,000 lbs. of milk a day would save in a year in butter-fat alone by using the U.S. Separator \$361.35 that would be lost by using the De Laval Separator.

The President and Directors, after carefully considering the judge's report, decided to purchase a No. 6 Improved U.S. Separator. This is only one instance among many where the

### IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE A CLEANER SKIMMER THAN THE DE LAVAL.

For further particulars and information, write the

**Vermont Farm Machine Co. BELLOWS FALLS, VT.**

Remember, there is no duty on Improved U.S. Separators shipped into Canada.

### Dairy Conventions.

The programme for the 15th Annual Convention of the Manitoba Dairy Association, which is to be held on Feb. 22nd, in the City Hall, Winnipeg, has been issued. It is as follows:—

Morning Session—Reports of officers, representatives to fair boards, creameries, etc., and discussions on them. J. D. Moran, cheese instructor in the Dairy School, will read a paper on "Cheese Making in Eastern Manitoba," and Hugh McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, will close the session with a short address on some timely subject.

The first business of the afternoon session, which opens at 1.30, will be the election of officers for the ensuing year, after this Wm. Grassick, Pilot Mound, president of the association, will read a paper on "How to Run a Creamery on the Cream Gathering Plan;" C. A. Murray, Government Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba, will deliver an address on "Lessons Learned from the Butter at Fall Shows in Manitoba;" S. A. Bedford will give an address on "Roots as Fodder for Dairy Cattle;" W. J. Mitchell will speak on "Our Triple Industry—Beef, Butter and Bacon;" C. Marker, Superintendent of Creameries for Alberta, will close with an address on "Manufacture of Butter for Long Keeping in Cold Storage."

The evening session will open at 8 sharp. There will be an address by Premier Roblin; J. A. Ruddick, of the Dairy Department, Ottawa, will speak on "Cheese and Butter Making in Manitoba," and Professor James W. Robertson, Dominion Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, will deliver a specially prepared address on "The Progress of Dairying in Canada."

On Thursday evening, Feb. 21, there will be a joint meeting of the Dairy, Sheep and Swine, Pure Bred Stock and Horse Breeders' Associations, at which J. A. Ruddick will represent the Dairy Association, delivering an address on "Dairying in New Zealand."

All interested in dairying are invited to attend these meetings, whether they become members or not. Single fare tickets on all lines of railway may be bought up to and including Wednesday, Feb. 20.

The Butter and Cheese Makers' Union hold a convention in Maw's Hall, Feb. 20, 21 and 22. The following is a summary of the programme:—

First day—The president's address—Cheesemaking in sections by D. W. Shunk, C. C. Macdonald, J. H. Ross and W. J. Cluff. The Babcock system of testing milk and paying for milk according to the butter fat, in cheese factories, by W. J. Mitchell, Superintendent of Creameries for Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Discussion—How to prepare cream for the creamery, C. C. Macdonald.

Second day—For the benefit of the French speaking population. Address by the president. Address from T. Pare on the organization of dairy stock companies and their successful operation, and some interesting facts and figures in reference to the Oak Point cheese factory. The discussion on cheese making by makers. Address by Wm. Lagimodiere, M.P.P. Address by Victor Renouard. Address by L. Voisin, St. Laurent.

Thursday night, the 21st—Grand opening of the convention. Address by Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture, and Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, C. C. Castle, Winnipeg, and others. Discussion on the president's address.

Third day—Reports of committees, resolutions, and so forth.

### Making Progress.

W. J. Mitchell, Superintendent of the Government creameries in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, gave The Farmer

# The De Laval Cream Separators

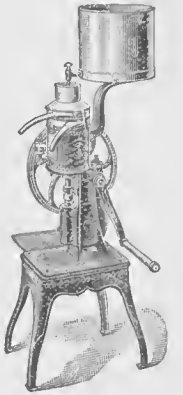
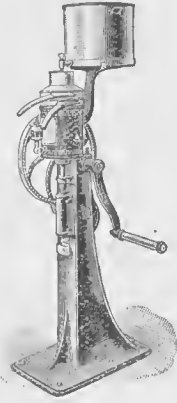
("ALPHA" and "BABY" STYLES)

WERE AWARDED THE

## GRAND PRIZE

(VERY HIGHEST AWARD)

By the International Jury of Awards at the  
**PARIS EXPOSITION**



Over many Separators exhibited from various countries, the De Laval SUPERIORITY being unquestionable in every material respect.

## 250,000 MACHINES IN USE

Ten times the combined number of all would-be competitors ever sold

De Laval Separators are as much superior to other machines as such other machines are to gravity and dilution processes.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Canadian Offices :

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG.

General Offices :

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a call recently. He is now visiting the creameries, seeing that a good store of ice is being put up and holding meetings of the patrons. The creameries are making progress, and he thinks this progress is on a more substantial basis than it was a few years ago. In 1897 the make in the creameries was 336,000 lbs., it fell to 308,000 lbs. in 1898. These were years of low prices, the creameries were a new thing and farmers rather expected too much of them. Not finding the returns as large as they were looking for, many farmers dropped out the next year, and the make fell to 252,000 lbs. But prices were higher and the benefit to be gained by the creameries being better understood, more farmers sent cream during 1900, raising the make to 333,000 lbs., nearly what it was in 1897. Thus we see substantial progress is being made and on a better basis than existed in 1897.

Mr. Mitchell finds it much easier to talk mixed farming at his meetings than it was a few years ago. Farmers are beginning to recognize that our farm work must partake more and more of that character.

The patrons will this year get a fraction over 16 cents a pound for their butter, the butter netting over 20c. a pound, and 4c. being deducted for making, leaves the patrons a good price. Of this 10c. was paid each month as the butter was made, the next 6c. has been paid and distributed, and when the sales are all straightened up, the balance of a fraction of a cent will be distributed. If more patrons would send cream and the present ones would send more cream, the cost of making can be reduced below 4c. The cream-

ery business is one in which all can help improve the returns by sending as much cream as possible.

## MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



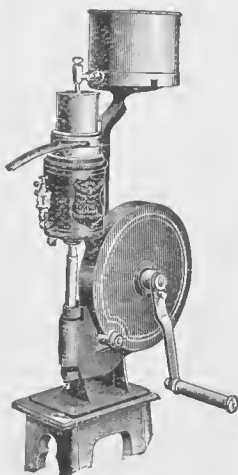
Sold by all leading dealers.  
IMPROVED FOR 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.  
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.  
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,  
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.



Capacity 17½ gals. per hour.  
**PRICE \$50**  
All sizes upwards at proportionate prices.

## A New Cream Separator

Not an out-of-date article, but right up to 20th century standard of excellence. Strong, durable, PERFECT skimmer and LIGHT running. Unquestionably the most serviceable separator to place in a farmer's hands. Do not allow any agent to sell you a cream separator until you have perused my 116-page Special Separator Catalogue. Mailed free on application. Agents wanted in every district. Apply at once.

Consignments of good fresh Dairy Butter handled to shipper's advantage or accepted in payment of separators. Correspondence solicited.

**William Scott,**

(Late Manager for R. A. Lister & Co. Ltd.)

206 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg.

# The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY.

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

## LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

## LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, FEB. 5, 1901.



## OUR NATURAL MARKET.

From time to time The Nor-West Farmer has called attention to the fact that British Columbia is the natural market of the prairies stretching east from the Rockies to the Red River Valley. It is our position, geographically, that makes this so. It is a long haul to Montreal, and when there our farm products come into competition with those of Eastern Canada, and later again with those of the world's markets. The Dominion Government has been fostering the export of farm products to the old country for the benefit of the Eastern farmers, but Western farmers have provided for them right next door a natural market in the mining regions of the mountains. Like our rapidly developing country, this market is a growing one, and owing to its mountainous nature good agricultural land is scarce, consequently British Columbia will never be able to supply the demand for farm products from its ever-growing mining districts. Here, then, is an opportunity for Western farmers, and we think every effort should be made to

supply this market and thus retain the natural advantages we possess.

In past issues The Farmer has dwelt more particularly upon the market in the West for dairy produce and the need for exercising the greatest care in manufacturing and sending only the very best article possible. But it is not alone for dairy produce that there is a market. Beef, bacon, eggs and poultry are also needed in large and increasing quantities by the miners. Seeing that this market should be ours, we ought to endeavor to supply all its needs. Already western men are supplying beef, and pork is coming forward from several points, but both these lines are capable of great development, especially the latter, as large quantities of hog products go into B. C. markets from both Ontario and the United States. With eggs and poultry we have done next to nothing. The market is now being supplied with goods from Ontario and from the States lying immediately to the south of B. C., and even from those as far east as Iowa. Should we allow this? Should we not try to meet the wants of our customers as far as possible? The poultry industry is sure to grow in the West, and especially so after the lessons farmers have had the past season of the returns that are to be had from them. Why not follow it up? Why not grow more hogs and feed them so as to meet the demands of this market? Why let American eggs, which have a duty of 3 cents a dozen to pay, capture the B. C. market, when we should hold it for ourselves? We believe B. C. merchants would much rather purchase their goods in the Canadian West, if they could get them. But they cannot. As showing how far short we come of meeting this demand we may state that recently ten carloads of eggs were purchased in Iowa for B. C. markets. If it is necessary to bring farm products past our own door from Ontario and from the Mississippi River in the U. S., and if they can afford to pay a freight rate of \$1.94 per 100 lbs. from Iowa on eggs and a duty of 3 cents a dozen, as against a rate from Manitoba points of \$1.25 per 100 lbs. and no duty, surely there should be an excellent opening here for us.

The weak place in our present system of disposing of our farm products, especially butter, eggs and poultry, is the slow way in which they reach the wholesaler's hands. Stocks accumulate in the farmer's hands until he has enough to make it worth while to market them. Then they lie in the country storekeeper's hands until he has enough to make a shipment to the wholesale merchant. There is room here for a little co-operation. We believe both the Manitoba and Territorial Governments could, and are willing to, assist in developing this trade by devising or assisting some scheme for the quick gathering and shipping of farm products before they lose their freshness. The Dominion Government propose to gather eggs from the farmers sending cream to the creameries by means of the cream wagon. Why cannot the Local Government do something along similar lines? It would do much to develop the egg, poultry and butter industries and to educate farmers to market such perishable products quickly.

We believe the C. P. R. will be found quite willing to do anything they can to foster and develop trade with British Columbia points, and to help keep it within the country. The Dominion Express Co., too, will be found anxious to extend its trade all it can, and therefore willing to give the best terms possible to secure this business. If it should be found that freight and express rates are too high, we believe that a conference with the C. P. R. authorities of those interested would result in satisfactory rates being secured.

Western farmers have not realized the great possibilities of the markets to the west of them, neither have they realized the great possibilities that lie before them in supplying this market. We need to wake up and take advantage of our opportunities, or in a few years, when we want to cater to our natural markets, we will find them already supplied and connections established that will be hard to undo.

## PROVINCIAL AUCTION SALES.

From time to time The Farmer has noted the progress that the Eastern Live Stock Associations have made in their efforts to establish annual sales of pure-bred stock, and we are pleased to give elsewhere in this issue the reasons why these sales have been started. They are good reasons and it is not necessary to add to them. The Farmer is in full accord with the movement, for the easier it is for farmers to get first-class stock the better it will be both for the breeder and the live stock interests of the country. Though we have made great progress in many ways, there are far too many grade sires in use, and these tend to hold down the average quality of our stock. All suffer for this. Therefore, we welcome any movement which tends to bring buyer and seller together, and that facilitates the spread of pure-bred stock, for better stock means better care and that in turn develops greater profits. Then the pride taken in one good thing on the farm has a reflex action on the other lines of work, tending to improve the whole.

We gladly give space too, to the announcement the Live Stock Commissioner has made to the Provincial Associations re auction sales. The terms are liberal ones and we would be pleased to see the live stock associations discuss the advisability of accepting the commissioner's offer and starting an annual auction sale at some central point in the province. Such a sale may not be of much advantage to the larger breeders, but it will be a boon to the smaller ones and will help develop our live stock industry.

G. H. Grundy, Virden, exhibited 24 birds, and comes well up on the prize list. The way he won out in the B. P. Rock cockerel class is very good when it is remembered that there were 19 birds in this competition. His Barred Rocks are all home-raised, too.

## NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

The stomach is the vital center of the body. It is the organ from which all other organs are fed. A weak stomach means a weak man. There never was a strong man with a weak stomach. What is called "weak stomach" is in general a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, which prevents the proper digestion of the food which is taken into the stomach, and so reduces the nutrition of the body. When all food is taken away the body starves. When the food eaten is only digested and assimilated in part it only nourishes the body in part, and so the body is partly starved. And this starvation is felt in every organ of the body dependent on the blood which is made from food.

The great variety of the cures performed by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its remarkable power to heal diseases of the stomach and allied organs. It cures through the stomach diseases seemingly remote, but which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition. "Weak" heart, lungs, kidneys and weakness of other organs is cured with the cure of the weak stomach.

Mr. Thomas A. Swarts, Box 103, Sub-Station C, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I was taken very sick with severe headache, then cramps in the stomach, and food would not digest, then kidney and liver trouble, and my back got weak so I could scarcely get around. The more I doctored the worse I got until six years passed. I had become so poorly I could only walk in the house by the aid of a chair, and I got so thin I had given up to die, thinking that I could not be cured. Then one of my neighbors said, 'Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and make a new man out of yourself.' The first bottle helped me so I thought I would get another, and after I had taken eight bottles I was weighed and found I had gained twenty-seven (27) lbs. in about six weeks. I have done more hard work in the past eleven months than I did in two years before, and I am as stout and healthy to-day, I think, as I ever was."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.



## Annual Meeting of Manitoba Poultry Association.

A large and representative gathering of the poultrymen of the province were present at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry Association, held in Brandon during the Poultry Show. President Brisbin occupied the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved, after which the secretary stated that owing to the unfinished nature of the business of the show, it was impossible to make any statement. It was decided then that the secretary and treasurer's reports be printed after the books had been audited. Mr. Harcourt reported what had been done by the committee to see about getting portable coops for exhibition purposes. The report was referred back to the committee, with instructions to secure samples of portable coops and, having selected the one deemed most suitable, to report to the executive. The executive were then to wait upon the Provincial Government, asking for a grant to get coops.

The constitution and by-laws not having been printed, it was decided to have them printed providing there were funds. Mr. Anderson, of Brandon, gave notice that he would next year move for a change in the constitution, making provision that the president, secretary, treasurer, three directors and the auditors, be appointed from the place where the show is to be held.

It was decided to hold the next show at Winnipeg.

Mr. Grundy, Virden, moved, seconded by Mr. Chambers, that in the future the standard be followed in judging as regards weight. This was carried. In the past it has been the custom to allow one pound on the weight of birds, because it was thought impossible to get birds up to standard weight in this cold climate in winter. In the future turkeys, geese and ducks will be judged by comparison and weighed the first day of the show. Complaint was made that the turkeys had lost in weight owing to confinement, and accordingly quite a number of birds were disqualified through not being up to weight.

Complaint was also made about the rule in force last year at Winnipeg Industrial, giving a low prize where only one or two entries were made. It was decided to advise the representative to the fair board to discontinue the rule.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers for 1901 were elected:—

Hon. President—Hon. R. P. Roblin.  
President—A. B. Stovel, Winnipeg.  
1st. Vice-Pres.—J. H. Higginbotham, Virden.

2nd Vice-Pres.—J. Kitson, Macdonald.

Secretary—C. H. Wise, Winnipeg.  
Treasurer—Wm. Rutherford, Winnipeg.

Directors—Messrs. Midwinter, Brisbin, Wood, Hutchinson, Reid and Chadwick.

Auditors—S. B. Blackhall and Geo. Harcourt, Winnipeg.

Representative to Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition—A. B. Stovel, Winnipeg.

## LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

Are still Headquarters for the leading strains of Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, B. P. Rocks and Blue Andalusians. You will have to hurry up with your orders if you want a choice Barred Rock or Leghorn cockerel. They are going fast, only a few more choice ones to spare.

Address—GEORGE WOOD,  
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man

## Manitoba Poultry Show.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association, held in Brandon, Jan. 29th to Feb. 1st, was a decided success. There were between 800 and 900 birds present. Though not quite so many as last year at Winnipeg, the average quality was considered somewhat higher. The judge, D. T. Heinrich, was delighted and surprised at the quality of the birds shown. His judging seemed to be very satisfactory and practically no complaints were heard. Birds scored at last year's show, made the same score again this year, or within a quarter or half point of it. Poultry interests are advancing year by year in the province, not only on the farms, but also in the hands of the fanciers. When a poultryman can show 15 or more birds making an average score of nearly 94 points, as was done at Brandon by more than one man, it shows that Manitoba has birds of which she may well be proud.

Plymouth Rocks made, as last year, the banner exhibit. Last year the Barred Rocks were the largest class, but this year that honor went to the Whites, there being 10 more entries of them than there were of the Barred. Competition was very keen in the Whites and the scores were high, the lowest prize winning bird scoring 92½. Last year there were 17 pens of Barred Rocks shown, while this year there were only seven. In White Rocks there were 10 breeding pens and the scores of all were high. Buff Rocks made a small showing.

The Wyandottes made the next largest display, the Silver Laced and White varieties vying with each other for the largest entry. Though very even so far as numbers were concerned, the quality of the Whites was far ahead of the Silver Laced, the lowest prize winner scoring 90½. The best pen of Whites scored 188 1-12, being beaten by a pen of Blacks, scoring 188½, for the Paterson challenge cup. Goldens made a much better showing than usual, while Buffs were also good. Blacks, though small in number, were of very high quality.

Brahmas made the largest and finest showing yet seen at the winter show and the birds were of superior quality throughout. Only Light Brahmas were shown.

Cochins were a smaller class than last year. Black, Buff and White varieties made small entries, while Partridge made an excellent showing of high quality.

Black Javas were a small lot, but choice. Langshans were not quite so good as last year, though some nice birds were shown.

Games made the largest showing yet seen at any winter show, there being over twice as many present as there were last year. Black B.R. were in largest numbers, Indians next, with Brown B. B.'s following.

Leghorns put up a very fine show, the S.C. Whites and Browns and the Rose C. Whites and Browns being the largest classes, and all of good quality. The Blacks and Buffs were almost absent.

An excellent exhibit of Black Minorcas was made, the birds being in good shape and scoring well up.

Andalusians were a small exhibit, but full of quality, the first and second prize pullets being pronounced by the judge as the best he had handled for some time. Black Spanish were good though a very small class. Houdans did not make a large entry, but only good birds were out, and a pen of them was found good enough to win the Lieutenant-Governor's challenge cup, and also the Virden Poultry Association's cup.

Bantams made the largest showing yet seen at the winter exhibition. All varieties were well represented, but the Brown and Black Reds were out in largest numbers. To the R. C. Blacks belong the honor of having the highest scoring cockerel, 96½, and pullet, 95. The display of pigeons, rabbits, canaries, etc., was good, while the Pheasants attracted a great deal of attention.

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There was a very large showing of turkeys, especially the Bronze. All were in fine shape—some being especially fine birds.

The exhibit of geese was the largest in the history of the show—Embden, Toulouse and Chinese being shown.

No less than seven pairs of young Pekin ducks were shown. Other varieties were B. Cayuga and Muscovy.

On the whole the Brandon poultrymen deserve credit for the way they have worked to make this show a success.

### Awards.

The numbers following the name of the breed indicate the number of entries, while the numbers following the names of the winners are the scores made by the winning birds. First prize birds must score at least 90; second prize, 88; third, 85 points.

Anconas (2)—Cockerel, 1, Jas. Dixon, Winnipeg, 91½. Pullet, 1, Dixon, 93.

Andalusian (9)—Cock, 2, Wm. Anderson, Brandon, 89½; 3, G. Wood, Louise Bridge, 92½. Hen, 1, Wood, 92; 2 & 3, Anderson, 91, 89½. Cockerel, 1, Anderson, 90½. Pullet, 1 & 2, Wood, 93½, 91½.

Black Spanish (6)—Cock, 2, Wood, 89. Hen, 1 & 2, Wood, 91½, 91½; 3, Miss Clara White, Rapid City, 90½. Cockerel, 1, Wood, 90.

Buff Cochins (5)—Hen, 1, F. J. Clark, Brandon, 91½. Pullet, 3, Clark.

Partridge Cochins (15)—Cock, 1, A. E. Shether, Brandon, 93½; 2 & 3, H. A. Chadwick, St. James, 91½, 89; 4, Anderson, 87. Hen, 1, Anderson, 94½; 2 & 3, Chadwick, 93, 91; 4, Shether, 90½. Cockerel, 1, Shether, 91½; 3 & 4, Anderson, 85½, 84. Pullet, 1 & 3, Anderson, 90½, 89; 2, Shether, 89.

Black Cochins (4)—Hen, 1 & 2, Anderson, 93, 92. Pullet, 1 & 2, Anderson, 92, 89½.

White Cochins (4)—Cock, 3, Anderson, 86½. Hen, 1, Anderson, 93½. Pullet, 2 & 3, Anderson, 89, 88.

American Dominiques (6)—Cockerel, 1 & 2, Wood, 92½, 91; 3, Walker Bros., Brandon, 90½. Pullet, 1 & 3, Wood, 91, 89; 2, Walker Bros., 91.

Black Breasted Red Games (10)—Hen, 1 & 4, J. A. Mullen, Cypress River, 94½, 93½; 2, H. W. Balls, Portage la Prairie, 94½; 3, John Porteous, Brandon, 93½. Cockerel, 1, Mullen, 93½; 2, Porteous, 92½. Pullet, 1 & 2, Mullen, 94½, 94; 3, Balls, 93.

Brown Red Games (6)—Cock, 1, Mullen, 94. Hen, 1 & 2, Mullen, 93½, 92. Cockerel, 1, Mullen, 94½. Pullet, 1 & 2, Mullen.

Golden Duckwing Game (3)—Hen, 1 & 2, Mullen, 94½, 92½. Cockerel, 1, Mullen, 93½.

Indian Games (14)—Cock, 1, Walker Bros., 91½; 3, Balls, 87½. Hen, 1, Walker Bros., 93½; 2 & 3, E. Fortier, Winnipeg, 93½, 92½; 4, Mullen, 89½. Cockerel, 1, Mullen, 92; 2 & 3, Walker Bros., 91, 91. Pullet, 1 & 3, Walker Bros., 93½, 90; 2, Mullen, 93½.

A. O. V. Games (9)—Cock, 1, Mullen, Hen, 1, Mullen; 2, Anderson; 3, Fortier. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Mullen, 94½, 94; 3, Fortier, 93½.

Black Hamburgs (3)—Cock, 1, Thomas H. Chambers, Brandon, 91½. Hen, 1, Chambers, 93½. Pullet, Chambers, 94.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs (3)—Cock, 2, Fortier, 89½. Hen, 1, Fortier, 93½. Cockerel, 1, Fortier, 90½.

Houdans (8)—Cock, 1, Charles Midwinter, Louise Bridge, 94; 2, C. H. Wise, Winnipeg, 92. Hen, 1, Midwinter, 94½; 2, Anderson, 89½. Cockerel, 2, Anderson, 89. Pullet, 1, J. Wilding, Winnipeg, 92½; 2, Wise, 91; 3, Anderson, 89½.

Black Javas (3)—Cock, 1, J. Kitson, 95. Hen, Kitson, 94½. Pullet, 1, Kitson, 94½.

S. C. White Leghorn (10)—Cock, 1, Wood, 93½. Hen, 1, S. Biggs, Brandon, 95; 2 & 3, Wood, 94½, 94. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Wood, 94, 93½; 3, Biggs, 91½. Pullet, 1 & 2, Wood, 95, 95; 3, Biggs, 94½.

S. C. Brown Leghorn (10)—Hen, 1, 2 & 3, Chambers, 92½, 92½, 90. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Chambers, 90½, 90½.

S. C. Black Leghorn (2)—Hen, 1, Ed. Haney, Brandon, 93½. Cockerel, 1, Haney, 95. S. C. Buff Leghorn (2)—Hen, 1, Ballis, 92½. Cockerel, 1, Ballis, 91½.

R. C. White Leghorn (13)—Cock, 1, Wood, 94; 2, Walker Bros., 93½. Hen, 1 & 3, Wood, 94½, 93½; 2 & 4, Walker Bros., 94, 91½. Cockerel, 1, Wood, 94; 2 & 3, Walker Bros., 93½, 92. Pullet, 1 & 2, Wood, 95½, 94; 3 & 4, Walker Bros., 93½, 92½.

R. C. Brown Leghorn (10)—Hen, 1, 2 & 3, J. T. Hutchinson, Mayfield, 92½, 90½, 90. Cockerel, 1, Hutchinson, 92½; 2, Midwinter, 88½. Pullet, 1, Midwinter, 92½; 2 & 3, Hutchinson, 90½, 89.

Black Langshans (9)—Cock, 1 & 2, Frank E. Milne, Brandon, 93½, 91. Hen, 1 & 3, W. Latchford, Brandon, 94½, 91; 2, Milne, 93½.

Black Minorcas (19)—Cock, 2, Anderson, 89. Hen, 1, Thos. Reid, Winnipeg, 93½; 2, Chambers, 93½; 3, Ed Brown, Boissevain, 92½; 4, Anderson, 92. Cockerel, 1, Brown, 92½; 2 & 3, F. J. Clarke, 92, 89½. Pullet, 1, 3 & 4, Chambers, 93½, 92½, 92½; 2, Reid, 93.

W. C. Black Polish (4)—Cock, 2, Ballis, 89½. Buff Laced Polish (2)—Hen, 1, Dixon, 90½. Cockerel, 2, Dixon, 89.

W. C. White Polish (6)—Cock, 1, Anderson, 92½. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Walker Bros., 92½, 92. Pullet, 1, 2 & 3, Walker Bros., 94, 93, 92½.

Barred Plymouth Rocks (45)—Cock, 1 & 2, Chambers, 93½, 90½; 3, A. J. Carter, Brandon, 89; 4, J. H. Grundy, Virden, 88½. Hen, 1, J. Kitson, 92½; 2, Chambers, 91½; 3, W. Rutherford, Winnipeg, 91; 4, Wood, 90½. Cockerel, 1, Chadwick, 92½; 2 & 3, Grundy, 91, 91; 4, W. White, Brandon, 91. Pullet, 1, Chadwick, 92½; 2, Carter, 92; 3, Rutherford, 91; 4, Chambers, 90½.

Buff Plymouth Rocks (10)—Cock, 2, Ballis, 88½. Hen, 2 & 3, Ballis, 89, 88½; 4, Chambers, 87½. Cockerel, 2, 3 & 4, Ballis, 89½, 88½, 88½. Pullet, 1 & 2, Ballis, 90, 89½.

White Plymouth Rocks (55)—Cock, 1, Peter Kahler, Moline, 94½; 2, J. R. Henry, Chater, 93; 3, A. M. Percival, Brandon, 92½; 4, Jos. White, Rapid City, 92. Hen, 1 & 2, Haney, 93½, 92½; 3, Percival, 92½; 4, J. White, 92½. Cockerel, 1, Kahler, 94; 2, Wilding, 93½. Pullet, 1 & 2, Kahler, 94½, 93½; 3, Henry, 93½; 4, Percival, 93½.

Red Caps (10)—Cock, 1 & 2, Walker Bros., 92½, 91. Hen, 1 & 3, Walker Bros., 94, 93½, 92. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Walker Bros., 93, 92. Pullet, 1, 2 & 3, Walker Bros., 93, 93, 91½.

Buff Wyandottes (9)—Cock, 1, Fortier, 92½; 2, Balls, 90½; 3, Rose Bros., Winnipeg, 88½. Hen, 2, Rose Bros., 89½; 3, Balls, 88½; 4, Fortier, 87½. Cockerel, 3, Balls, 87. Pullet, 1 & 2, Rose Bros., 92, 90.

Black Wyandottes (6)—Cock, 1, Wood, 93. Hen, 1, Wood, 93. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Wood, 93, 91½. Pullet, 1 & 2, Wood, 93½, 93.

S. L. Wyandottes (18)—Cock, 1, Brown, 92; 2, Grundy, 89½. Hen, 1 & 3, Brown, 92½, 90½; 2, Grundy, 92; 4, Chambers, 88. Cockerel, 1, Carter, 91; 2, Brown, 90½. Pullet, 1 & 4, Brown, 91½, 90; 2, Carter, 91; 3, Balls, 90½.

G. L. Wyandottes (12)—Cock, 1, Kahler, 91½; 2, Wise, 89½. Hen, 2, Wise, 89½. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Kahler, 93½, 91½; 3, Reid, 90½; 4, Wise, 90½. Pullet, 1 & 3, Kahler, 93, 92; 2, Reid, 92½; 4, Wise, 90½.

White Wyandottes (18)—Cock, 1 & 3, John Knowlton, Brandon, 93, 91½; 2, Kitson, 92½. Hen, 1, Wood, 94½; 2 & 3, Wilding, 93½, 93½; 4, Knowlton, 93. Cockerel, 1, Knowlton, 92½; 2, Kitson, 92½; 3 & 4, Wilding, 92½, 90½. Pullet, 1, 2 & 3, Knowlton, 94, 92½, 91½.

Light Brahmas (17)—Cock, 1, Newall Bros. Winnipeg, 93½; 2, W. H. Garside, Brandon, 90½; 3, Brown, 90. Hen, 1 & 2, Newall Bros., 93½, 92½; 3, Garside, 92½; 4, Higginbotham, 92½. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Higginbotham, 94½, 92; 3, Chadwick, 90. Pullet, 1, Higginbotham, 95.

Black Red Game Bantams (25)—Cock, 1, Grundy, 94½; 2, Reid, 92½; 3, Rose Bros., 92. Hen, 1 & 3, Reid, 95, 94½; 2, Grundy, 94½; 4, Grundy, 93½. Cockerel, 1, Reid, 95½; 2, Grundy, 92½; 3, E. Wardrop, Brandon, 93; 4, A. H. McLaren, Winnipeg, 92½. Pullet, 1, Garside, 94; 2, Reid, 94; 3, McLaren, 93½; 4, Wardrop, 93.

Brown Red Game Bantam (1)—Pullet, 1, Reid, 95.

Silver Duckwing Game Bantam (2)—Cock, 2, Grundy, 91. Pullet, 1, Grundy, 92½.

Pyle Game Bantam (5)—Cock, 1, Garside, 94.

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Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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94. Hen, 1, Garside, 93. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Reid, 93, 93. Pullet, 1, Reid, 94.  
Golden Seabright Bantam (9)—Cock, 1, Newall Bros., 92; 2, Wardrop, 90. Hen, 1, Garside, 92; 2, Newall Bros., 91; 3, Wardrop, 90. Cockerel, 2, Garside, 89. Pullet, 1, Garside, 92.  
Silver Seabright Bantams (10)—Cock, 1, J. McLaren, Winnipeg, 91; 2, Chadwick, 89; 3, Garside, 89. Hen, 1, Chadwick, 94; 2, Newall Bros., 93; 3, Garside, 92; 4, McLaren, 91. Cockerel, 1, Chadwick, 92. Pullet, 1, Newall Bros., 93; 2, Garside, 90.  
Rose Comb Black Bantam (7)—Cock, 1, Chadwick, 96; 2, Newall Bros., 96. Hen, 1, Chadwick, 96; 2, Newall Bros., 95. Cockerel, 1, Chadwick, 96. Pullet, 1, Chadwick, 95; 2, Newall Bros.

Partridge Pekin Bantams (1)—Cockerel, 1, Garside, 90.  
Buff Pekin Bantam (12)—Cock, 1, Rose Bros., 90. Hen, 1 & 2, Rose Bros., 90, 89; 3, L. Ostrander, Brandon, 89. Cockerel, 1, Chadwick, 91; 2, Rose Bros., 89; 3, Anderson, 89; 4, Ostrander, 87. Pullet, 1, Chadwick, 92; 2, Anderson, 93.  
White Pekin Bantam (3)—Cock, 1, Garside, 91. Hen, 1 & 2, Garside, 92, 92.  
Black Pekin Bantam (3)—Hen, 1, Garside, 94. Pullet, 1, Garside, 92.  
A. O. V. Bantam (4)—Cock, 1, Higginbotham, 92. Hen, 1 & 3, Higginbotham, 90, 87.

#### TURKEYS.

Bronze Turkeys (25)—Adult cock, 1, Midwinter; 2, John McCourt, Brandon; 3, F. Hutchinson, Hayfield. Yearling cock, 1, W. Kitson, Burnside; 2, Hutchinson; 3, A. McPhail, Brandon; 4, Mrs. A. McEachern, Brandon. Cockerel, 1, Midwinter; 2, Kitson; 3, Hutchinson; 4, Mrs. McEachern. Hen, 1, Hutchinson. Pullet, 1 & 2, Hutchinson; 3, Mrs. McEachern.  
White Turkeys (8)—Cock, 1 & 2, Hutchinson. Hen, 1 & 2, Hutchinson. Cockerel, 1 & 2, Hutchinson. Pullet, 1 & 2, Hutchinson.  
Emden Geese—Old, 1, Walker Brothers; young, 1, Midwinter.  
Toulouse Geese—Old, 1, Midwinter; young, 1, Hutchinson; 2, A. J. Carter; 3, Midwinter.  
Chinese Geese—Old, 1, Midwinter; 2, J. S. Hannay, Brandon; young, 1 & 2, Midwinter.  
Brown Chinese Geese—Old, 1, J. W. Roberts, Brandon; 2, Midwinter.  
A. O. V. Geese—1, Hannay.

#### DUCKS.

Cayuga Ducks (2)—Young, 1, Mullen; 2, Midwinter.  
Muscovy Ducks (1)—Young, 1, Midwinter.  
Pekin Ducks (9)—Old, 1, Hutchinson; 2, Mullen; young, 1, Grundy; 2, Hutchinson; 3, J. F. C. Manlove, Virden.

#### BREEDING PENS.

Light Brahmas—1 & 2, Higginbotham, 184 1-6, 184.  
Partridge Cochins—2, Anderson, 180.  
Black Cochins—1, Anderson, 182.  
White Cochins—1, Anderson, 184 2-3.  
Barred Plymouth Rocks (1)—1 & 2, Chambers, 182, 180 2-3; 3, Antuerford, 180 1-12; 4, Wm. White, 182 2-3.  
White Plymouth Rocks (10)—1, Jas. White, 186; 2 & 3, Mearry, 180, 180; 4, Percival, 184 2-3.  
Black Wyandotte (1)—Wood, 188 1-6.  
Markets—ONE  
S. Laced Wyandottes (3)—1, Brown, 180.  
G. Laced Wyandottes (2)—1, Reid, 184 1-3; 2, Wise, 178.  
White Wyandottes (4)—1, J. Kitson, 188 1-12; 2, Wilding, 180 5-12; 3 & 4, Kuowitton, 184 1-3, 183.  
Black Spaulb—1, Wood, 185.  
Andalusian (2)—Wood, 182 2-3; 2, Anderson, 180.  
Black Minorcas—1, Reid, 187 1-6; 2, Anderson, 182.  
S. C. White Leghorns—1, Wood, 188.  
R. C. White Leghorns (2)—1, Wood, 188; 2, Walker Bros., 186.  
R. C. Brown Leghorns—1, Midwinter, 183.  
Black Red Games (2)—1, Mullen, 187; 2, Porteous, 185.  
Indian Games (2)—1, Milne, 182; 2, Walker Bros., 179.  
A. O. V. Games—1, Mullen.  
Black Hamburg—1 & 2, Chambers, 187 1-6, 186.  
Houdans (3)—1, Wise, 189 1-3; 2, Midwinter, 186 5-6; 3, Wilding, 180.  
Red Caps—1, Walker Bros., 184.  
B. B. R. Bantams—1, Midwinter, 185 5-6; 2, Reid, 185 1-3; 3, L. Starling, Brandon, 181 1-3.  
Buff Pekin Bantams—1, Garside, 181.

#### DRESSED FOWL.

Turkeys—1, Wm. Henderson.  
Geese—1 & 2, Walker Bros.  
Ducks—1 & 2, F. Hutchinson; 3, Anderson.

#### CUPS AND MEDALS.

Lieut.-Governor's Grand Challenge Cup and Gold Medal for best breeding pen, barring Asiatic, American and Bantams. C. H. Wise, hy pen of Houdans.  
Patterson Grand Challenge Cup and Manitoba Poultry Association Gold Medal, for best breeding pen in American and Asiatic classes, George Wood, hy pen of Black Wyandottes.  
E. L. Drewry Grand Challenge Cup and Gold Medal for best three males and three females, any variety, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, hy pen of Light Brahmas.  
The Nor-West Farmer's Grand Challenge Cup and Medal for highest scoring pen of birds exhibited by a bona fide farmer residing in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. Not decided.  
Virden Poultry Association's Silver Cup for the best breeding pen of parti-colored fowls, bred in Man. or the N. W. T., Bantams harred. C. H. Wise, by pen of Houdans.  
Silver Cup for best collection of Bantams. W. H. Garside.  
Brandon Poultry Association's Silver Cup for best pair of turkeys, any variety. J. T. Hutchinson, hy pair of White Holland.  
Winnipeg Poultry Association's Silver Cup for best breeding pen of solid colored fowls bred in Man. or the N. W. T. Bantams harred. Geo. Wood, hy pen of Black Wyandottes.

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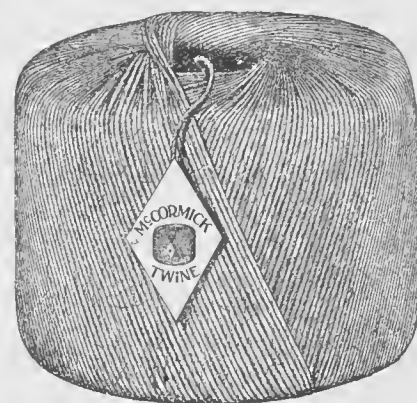
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tams harred. C. H. Wise, by pen of Houdans.

Silver Cup for best collection of Bantams. W. H. Garside.  
Brandon Poultry Association's Silver Cup for best pair of turkeys, any variety. J. T. Hutchinson, hy pair of White Holland.  
Winnipeg Poultry Association's Silver Cup for best breeding pen of solid colored fowls bred in Man. or the N. W. T. Bantams harred. Geo. Wood, hy pen of Black Wyandottes.

#### SPECIALS.

Best breeding pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks—Tbos. H. Chambers.  
Best collection of Leghorns—Geo. Wood.  
Best collection of Cochins—W. Anderson.  
Best collection of Barred Plymouth Rocks—T. H. Chambers.  
Best collection of Games—J. Mullen.  
Highest scoring cock or cockerel, harring Bantams—J. W. Higginbotham.  
Best pen of Minorcas—Tbos. Reid.  
Best pen of Cochins—A. E. Shether.  
Highest scoring hen or pullet, any variety, barring Bantams—J. W. Higginbotham.  
Best pair of Polts—Walker Bros.  
Best collection of pigeons and rahhits shown hy a hoy or girl under 15 years of age—Rose Bros.  
Best pen of Hamburgs—T. H. Chambers.  
Best pen of White Wyandottes—J. Kitson.  
Best collection of White Plymouth Rocks—J. R. Henry.  
Best collection of Pheasants—W. H. Garside.  
Best Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel and pullet—H. A. Chadwick.  
Best Largsban ben—W. Latchford.  
Best paid Emden Geese—Walker Bros.  
Two highest scoring White Plymouth Rocks—Peter Kabler.  
Best pair of Ducks—G. H. Grundy.  
Highest scoring Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel—H. A. Chadwick.  
Best pair Silver Laced Wyandottes—E. Brown.  
Best pair of Brabmas—J. W. Higginbotham.  
Best pair of Toulouse Geese—Chas. Midwinter.  
Best pair of Rahhits—Jas. Cornell.  
Best Bronze Turkey cockerel and Pullet—F. Hutchinson.  
Best pair of Belgian Hares—Philip Moon.  
Best collection of Pigeons—H. W. Balls.  
Best pair Common White Pigeons shown by a boy or girl under 15 years of age—Jas. A. Mullen.  
Best pair Bantams, any variety—Thomas Reid.  
Highest scoring Golden Laced Wyandottes—Peter Kabler.  
Best exhibit of dressed poultry—W. Anderson.  
Best hird, any variety shown hy a lady exhibitor—Miss Clara White, Rapid City.  
Best pen Red Caps—Walker Bros.  
Best pen Andalusians—Geo. Wood.  
Best pair Pekin ducks shown hy farmer—J. F. C. Menlove.  
Best dressed turkey—Mrs. W. Anderson.  
Best dressed goose—Walker Bros.  
Best collection of Guinea pigs—John F. Taihutt.

It did one good to see the enthusiasm of the poultrymen. It was contagious. Even the new men with their maiden exhibits became infected, and were as great "poultry cranks" as the rest before the close of the show.

There were a few men missed from the show this year. Messrs. W. F. Crosbie, Manitou; Geo. Wood, Holland; John Longmore, Holland; Rev. J. E. Kimberley, Rounthwaite; John Todd, Winnipeg; S. J. Thompson, St. James; F. G. J. McArthur, Carman; M. Maw, Winnipeg, and W. A. Pettit, Winnipeg, would all have been welcome exhibitors, and can make a good showing when they do come out.

Patents of Special Interest to Our Readers.—The following patents, which are of interest to farmers, have been recently granted by the Canadian government, and secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D.C.: No. 68,219, Messrs. Baldwin & Johnson, Smith's Fall's, Ont., riding plow; No. 68,292, Felix Grosjean, Deloraine, Man., pneumatic straw stacker; No. 68,469, Delphis Chasse, St. Guillaume d'Upton, P. Q., dairy appliance; No. 68,694, Michael E. McNeil, Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., process of preserving eggs; No. 69,202, Jos. A. Mineau, Louisville, P.Q., feed heater and cooker for animals; No. 69,196, Samuel Hampton, Rapid City, Man., rotary plow. "The Inventor's Help," a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in all countries and how inventors are swindled, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

## OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

I have one pair of young Toulouse Geese; Barred Rocks, Javas, Brahmas, S.L. Wyandottes, Houdans, Minorcas, R. C. Brown Leghorns, B. B. R. and S. D. Bantams.  
Write for circular. I am sole agent for Manitoba and N. W. T. for Geo. Ertel & Co.'s Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Bone Cutters, Green-cut Bone and other poultry supplies.

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## THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found hy actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

**ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER**  
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

## SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK on POULTRY

And Almanac for 1901, two colors, 160 pages over 100 illustrations of Fowls, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise Chickens, successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full description of Poultry houses. All about incubators, brooders and thoroughbred fowls, with lowest prices. Price only 15 cents. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 186, FREEPORT, ILL.

## DES MOINES INCUBATOR, The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.  
Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal.  
Sole agent for Canada.

## Use HUMPHREY & SONS Green Bone Cutter.

The best and easiest to operate. No more orders taken for green cut bone or shells this season.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., WINNIPEG

## G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN, Man.

Breeder of high class Box 688

## B. P. ROCKS, S. L. WYANDOTTES and BLACK RED GAME BANTAMS

Choice stock for sale in B. P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. No more Wyandottes or Bantams to spare. Eggs in season at \$2.00 a setting.

## Norwood Bridge Poultry Yard

#### EGGS FOR HATCHING

\$2.00 for 13 White Wyandottes, W. Rocks, Houdans. \$2.00 10 M. Bronze Turkeys. \$1.50 Pekin Ducks.

Fancy Pigeons always on sale.

I will sell my prize-winning Silver Laced Wyandottes. They won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, and 1 third within the year, competing against the best birds in the country. Will also sell all my White Rocks a few Minorca females and a large number of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A few show birds of each kind for sale. These birds are all bred from the best blood that money could buy. My reason for selling is that I will breed Barred Plymouth Rocks in the future. Eggs \$2 per 13.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

## MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg

Acclimatized Utility Breeds. Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks, Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns. North-west Agent for CYPHERS' INCUBATORS. They are guaranteed to hatch chickens that die in the shell in ordinary machines; self-acting; supply their own moisture. Chicks hatched are healthy, and grow quickly to maturity. Poultry and Incubator Catalogues mailed free. A grand lot of P. ROCK Cockerels ready to ship.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

#### Teaching in Town Schools.

If J. D., Grenville, Assa., will send us his name, not necessarily for publication, he will receive a reply.

#### Testing Seed.

D. M., St. Ouens.: "I have some oat and barley seed I want tested. Would you please let me know where to send it, and the quantity I should send?"

Answer.—See Jan. 5th issue of The Farmer, page 24.

#### Cows on Shares.

J. H. F., Burnside.: "In answer to R. A. C., Beresford, Man.: The usual way of letting cows out on shares is to double them in three years. That is to say, his own cows back and as many more."

#### Rolling.

J. R. Borthwick, Franklin, Man.: "When should rolling be done—before seeding, immediately after, or when grain is about 3 or 4 inches high?"

Answer.—This question has already been answered in The Farmer. In most parts of this country rolling before or at seed time would only prepare the mold for blowing away. After the grain is above ground rolling may do good, but to kill weeds and make a mulch, the light barrow or weeder is a much better implement.

#### Speltz for Seed.

J. H. F., Burnside.: "Where can seed speltz be obtained in Manitoba?"

Answer.—From Fleming's seed store, Brandon; A. E. McKenzie & Co., Brandon; and J. M. Perkins, Winnipeg.

#### Bull-Dog Wanted.

F. H. M., Bridge Creek.: "I want to get a good bull-dog."

Answer.—You should use our "Want, Sale and Exchange" column, on page 66.

#### Speltz.

J. R. Johnstone, Rouleau, Assa.: "Please answer the following questions: 1. Has speltz been tested in the N. W. T.? 2. Does the straw make good fodder for stock? 3. Does the grain compare favorably with other grains for chop feed? 4. Would you recommend a farmer to grow it for the purpose of feeding stock?"

Answer.—1. Speltz was tried at the Indian Head Experimental Farm last season, and gave a yield of 22 bushels per acre. Mr. MacKay thinks it can only be of use as a stock feed, 2, 3 and 4. Yes.

#### Hay Slings.

M. G. T., High Bluff.: "Can you give me any information about hay slings for unloading hay into barns from a wagon outside, such as those in use in Ontario?"

Answer.—See the advertisement of James W. Proven, Oshawa, Ont., in this issue of The Farmer. Also see article, "Unloading tools," on page 13, Jan. 5th issue. The slings

are what you want for outside work, and you cannot make a mistake in taking them in preference to a fork. The slings are short ropes, which are laid in as the load of hay (or sheaves) is built and are arranged so that when the rings fastened to the ends of the ropes are brought together one quarter of the load is lifted at once, thus a whole load of hay can be lifted clean every time in four lifts. The rings are gathered into a special contrivance which takes the place of the fork and runs on the carrier just the same as if it were a fork. A trip releases one end of the ropes and allows the load to fall.

#### Regarding Pumps.

R. H. S., Battleford, Sask.: "I have a double-action pump. It is fixed in this way: There are two cylinders joined in the centre with a T pipe; then a pipe is supposed to go from each cylinder to the bottom, then a single pipe up centre, and one rod from each cylinder to pump water. My well is 41 feet deep, my pipes are inch and a quarter; no head on pump. Where should I put my cylinder to work the easiest and throw the best stream?"

Answer, by H. Cater, Brandon.—The information furnished is not very definite, and does not give a very clear conception of how your pump is intended to work. From that given I would advise you to put the cylinders about 12 to 15 feet from the bottom of the well to have the best results. If the pump is in good repair it should give you good satisfaction with the cylinders at that point.

#### Spreading Manure in Winter.

Farmer, Austin, Man.: "1. I have been in the habit of hauling out manure each day from the stables and spreading on light spots on summer fallow. As I plow my fallow only once, and that in July, do you think the manure wastes by exposure? I spread it very thinly. 2. Would you think it advisable to put it on land that has to be spring-plowed for oats? My farm is rolling; soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil."

Answer.—1. There is practically no waste in spreading manure in the winter on your land. By July all the weed seeds in the manure will have germinated and the plants will be destroyed when you plow.

2. Oats are gross feeders and will not be injured in the same way that wheat would be by plowing down manure in the spring. The greatest danger lies in turning under the manure before all the weed seeds it may contain have had a chance to sprout and thus be destroyed.

#### Water and Exercise for Fat Cattle.

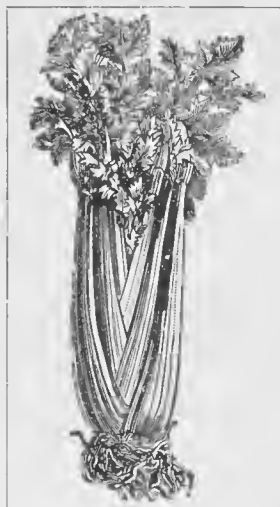
Fat Cattle, Regina, Assa.: "1. How often should fat cattle be watered to make first-class beef? 2. How much should they get? All they will drink? 3. Should fat cattle have any exercise?"

Answer.—1. At least twice a day. Better if they could have access to it whenever they want to take a little.

2. All they want to drink. They will not take as much water when they have access to it at all times as they will when offered it only once or twice a day. Where roots form a large share of the ration, less water is required.

3. A certain amount of exercise is necessary for the health of the animal. This is best given in roomy box stalls, where the animals have their liberty to move around at will. If tied up in stalls, they will get all the exercise they need if let out for half an hour morning and evening in a yard to drink. Some good farmers claim that it is not necessary to let animals out at all. But if fat cattle have five to ten miles, or more, to walk, either to the slaughterhouse or the railroad station, they will do it with less loss of flesh and with less danger of becoming exhausted, when they have been accustomed to a certain amount of exercise every day.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



## Fleming's Manitoba Seeds

ARE especially selected to suit this northern climate, and are all the best kinds adopted for culture here. We advertise nothing in our catalogue that has not been thoroughly tested and reported good by the Experimental Farm. You cannot afford to use seeds that will not mature. With proper attention FLEMING'S SEEDS will always give the best satisfaction.

Send for our Catalogue and clubbing rates for societies or clubs who wish to order together.

Address all communications to

## Fleming's Seed Store

DEPT. C.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

## SIMMERS' SEEDS

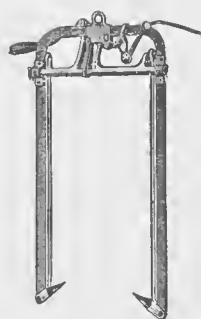
GROW

and are the best that grow. Planting time is not far off. Planning time is here. Decide now what you want to plant when the frost leaves. Send at once for

### Simmers' Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for 1901

It's more than a seed catalogue—it's an illustrated book of information helpful to every one who plants for pleasure, essential to every one who plants for profit. Sent free.

Address J.A. SIMMERS, Toronto, Ont.



### Provan's Patent REVERSIBLE Carriers, Fork and Slings

For round iron, wood, or angle steel tracks.

Have now become a Standard of Excellence with the Farmers of Canada and the United States. At the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, the only medal and Diploma given on Hay Carriers, Forks and Slings, was awarded to us on these implements. Following is a copy of the Judges' award: AWARD. "For open trip hook to receive the sling; automatic clutch, adjustable for size of load desired; ingenious design of stop block, which enables perfect control of carriage; no springs required for locking car which has motion in all directions; compact form of fork which can be tripped in any position; the car is reversible and of double action; for novelty, ingenuity and usefulness, excellence of material and construction. Manufactured by

James W. Provan, Correspondence Solicited.

Special discount for Cash. Oshawa, Ont., Can

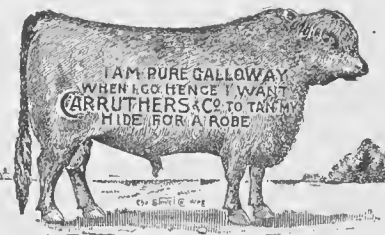
## OH! What a Snap!

TO GET A COW OR HORSE HIDE TANNED as we tan them. Our circular tells you all about it. Hides tanned by us are both **Moth** and **Water proof**, and will not harden under any circumstances. Send us your address, and we will forward by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide.

IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DON'T GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay the top cash price. We can tan the hide off anything—from an ELEPHANT to a FLEA. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put into old bags if possible, so as to protect the hair. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged with the owner's name on the tag, also his post office address.

WE MAKE COATS, ROBES and GAUNTLETS that have no equal.

Get acquainted with us—you'll find us all right.



## CARRUTHERS & Co. BRANDON.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

Hides, Wool, Sheep Skins, Furs, Seneca Root, &c.

## SPORTING GOODS



Low Prices. Everything of the Best. Big Assortment.

There is nothing in the way of Sporting Goods that we do not handle. Our Catalogues of "Guns, Rifles and Ammunition," "Winter Sports," etc., are yours for the asking.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS Co., WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, Feb. 7th, 1901.

The volume of business transacted during January has been a surprise to all, considering the season. February 4 was general settling day, and all paper was very fully met, much better than was expected owing to the stringency of the money market, which is greater than for many years. Lumber camps are very busy, though the grippe has been very bad among the men in some places. Deliveries of country produce are very light, and the markets generally without special features.

**Wheat.**

All markets for grain are practically unchanged. Wheat at Chicago yesterday was 72½c., this morning, 73. For February, and 75½c. for May, against 72½. and 74½c. on Jan. 25. On the home market a little peddling business is done at a shade better rate than last month. For No. 1 hard 83c., and No. 2 hard 78c. is about the figure at Winnipeg.

Inspections for week ending Jan. 30 were: No. 1 hard, 9; No. 2 hard, 5; No. 3 hard, 57; no grade, 219; other grades, 3; total, 293 cars. Oats, 24 cars, of which 3 cars went No. 2.

The inspections for the month of January, 1901, were: No. 1 hard, 14; No. 2 hard, 40; No. 3 hard, 186; no grade, 480; other grades, 22; total, 742 cars of wheat. Oats, 49 cars, mostly feed. Barley, 4 cars. Flax, 3 cars. Total, 797.

For January, 1900, the inspections were: No. 1 hard, 696; No. 2 hard, 229; No. 3 hard, 140; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, 37; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 frosted, 46; Nos. 1 and 2 rejected, 86; no grade, 64; other grades, 9. Total wheat inspected, 1,311 cars. Oats, Nos. 1 and 2 white, 19; other grades, 23 cars. Barley, 14 cars. Flax, 1 car. Total inspection, 1,363.

**Oats and Barley.**

Oats are coming in just about equal to the demand, and no change in values. Feed, 37c. to 39c. Seed goes 2 or 3 cents higher. Barley only nominal. Speltz still in demand in small lots for seed at 3c. per lb.

**Flour and Feed.**

No change in prices.

**Cattle**

Only sufficient cattle are moving to meet the demand of the local trade. Prices are firmer and higher, and likely to be higher still. Very choice animals will bring as high as 4½c. off the cars at Winnipeg. From 3c. to 4c. is the usual run. Buyers are out after stockers.

Dressed beef, frozen, from farmers' sleighs, 5c. to 6c. Fresh dressed, 6c. to 7c.

**Hogs.**

Market is firm at prices quoted two weeks ago, choice lots bringing 5½c. a pound, live weight, off the cars at Winnipeg; lower grades, 4½c. to 5c.

Dressed hogs, choice carcasses, 6c. to 6½c.

**Butter and Cheese.**

Dairy Butter—Very little first-class butter coming in, though there is a nice quantity reaching the market. Fresh first-class bricks will bring as high as 18c., and rolls and tubs, 16c. to 18c. on a commission basis. Second grades are plentiful at 12c. to 16c. Held stocks, of which a limited quantity is still coming forward, 12c. here.

Cheese—Dealers are selling at 10c.

**Poultry and Eggs.**

Poultry—Very little coming forward from the country; stock all held in the city. We quote: Turkeys, 11c. to 11½c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 8½c.; chickens, 8c. to 8½c.

Eggs—Receipts light and demand good. Supplies have been brought in from Minnesota to meet the demand. Choice Manitoba eggs will bring 24c. to 25c. per dozen in case lots delivered here.

**Hides.**

Frozen hides bring from 5c. to 5½c. a lb., with a tare of 5 lbs.

The foal can inherit only that which its sire and dam have to transmit.

## Farmers' Grain

TO

### THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants  
Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray since January 20th issue:—

**Impounded.**

Bird's Hill, Man.—One sorrel pony mare, about 7 years old, white spot on forehead and white left hind foot. A. B. Garven.

Brandon, Man.—One dark bay horse with white face, coming 4 years old, left hind foot with long toe. J. Mansfield.

Lorette, Man.—Two broncho mares, color red, one about 1,000 lbs., one about 1,200 lbs., with left hind foot white, both stamped E H on right thigh, not very distinct, 8 or 9 years old. Colin McDougall.

Springfield, Man.—One heifer calf, color bluish or black and white, very much mixed, a little piece off the tail. S. Parsons.

Stonewall, Man.—One dapple gray mare, apparently 5 or 6 years old, has spring halt. Jos. Towler.

**Lost.**

Glensmith, Man.—Hereford huli, dehorned, white face, coming 3 years old; one white heifer, coming 2 years old. \$5 reward. Jas. Gilmore.

Lacombe, Alta.—One sorrel mare, branded with Jew's harp on left shoulder, and ace of spades on left thigh, with both ears frozen off close to head. Lost since August, 1899. Reward. Peter Russell.

McGregor, Man.—Red and white cow, rising 3 years old, small for age. Reward. Booth Bros., 32, 12, 10.

Mulock, Assa.—One hay horse, white face and three white feet, weight about 900 lbs., branded on left shoulder. \$10 reward. Wm. Reekie.

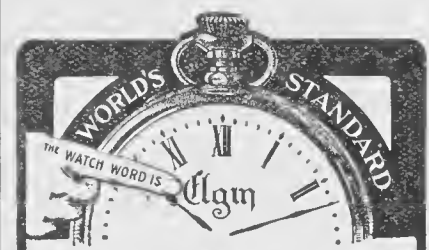
Russell, Man.—One small dark pony mare, 6 years old, star on face, hind foot white. When last seen had rope on neck. Reward. D. M. Stewart.

**Estray.**

Olive, Man.—One hay mare, aged, with white points. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. W. G. Ross, 6, 9, 10.

**For over Fifty Years**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.



## Elgin Watches

are tested and tried by extreme heat and cold at the factory and adjusted to withstand varying temperatures.

### Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins

are sold by all Jewelers in sizes and styles to suit, and at reasonable prices.

An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

Booklet Free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.  
ELGIN, ILL.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

## Answers to Questions.

**Cattle Owner.**

One in doubt, Plumas, Man.: "Who is to stand the loss in the following: A cattle dealer buys steers in the summer, to be delivered when he wants them—in two or three months—and pays a deposit of \$5 per head. If anything happens to a steer, or one or more should die, through no neglect of the farmer, who has to be the loser, when nothing about risk was said at time of sale?"

Answer.—The cattle dealer.

**Lease of Farm and Notes.**

Subscriber, Virden, Man.: "A rents a farm from B; he also gives his notes for stock, etc. At the expiration of the term (one year) the notes are due and A cannot meet them. B says, 'Pay, or I will sue and thus terminate the term.' 1. Can he take back the farm before the proper end of the term by suing? 2. Can B take back stock which A has given for wages, such stock not being held by lien notes? 3. Can A sell stock which is held by lien notes?"

Answer.—1. Independent transactions. Non-payment of notes does not in itself terminate the lease. 2. No, except through suit. 3. Can transfer the notes by proper assignment. Note follows stock.

**Wages.**

Subscriber, Indian Head, Assa.: "A engaged B to do stone mason work at \$5 per cord. B asked A if he could have A's man to do the labor part of work. A said 'Yes,' nothing being said as to who was to pay the laborer. B boarded with A, nothing being said about paying for board when job was done. A gave B something similar to an I O U for amount, neglecting to deduct price of board and laborer's wages and heard. There was no extra work on the stone wall, not even to marking off. The general price here was \$4.75 per cord, mason to board himself and furnish his own laborer. If A charged B for board and laborer, B would still have over \$5 per day clear. Can A charge B for board and laborer, part having been paid on I O U and nothing said?"

Answer.—It must be assumed that board and help were included.

**Promissory Note.**

Subscriber, Hyde: "A note is drawn up for \$50, due Jan. 1st, 1902, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum. At the bottom of the note is written: 'If paid Jan. 1st, 1901, only \$40.' If that \$40 is paid before Jan. 1st, 1901, can the holder collect any interest?"

Answer.—No. The following is a correct form of note:—

\* \* \* \* \*  
\$ ..... 19.. \*  
\* ..... after date ..... promise \*  
\* to pay to the order of ..... \*  
\* at the ..... \*  
\* ..... Dollars \*  
\* ..... 100 \*  
\* for value received, with inter- \*  
\* est at ... per cent. per annum. \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

**The Rule of the Road.**

Rancher, Alta.: "Is there a Dominion law as to which side of road on which to drive, or has each province a different law?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. Each province can make its own law—usually the French rule applies—i.e., passing to the right. In England the opposite prevails—as the old doggerel runs:—

"The rule of the road is a paradox quite,  
"Which has puzzled philosophers long.  
"If you go to the 'right' you are sure to  
go wrong,  
"If you go to the 'left' you go 'right.'"

**Parent and Child.**

Ignorant Farmer, Montmartre, Assa.: "A young girl has always worked at home. Now she wants to marry, but her parents, after having promised her some cattle and horses, refuse to give them to her if she marries before they fix a date of their own choosing. Can she claim salary for the time that she worked at home since she has attained her majority, in case they detain what they promised to give her?"

Answer.—No, not as such.

**False Imprisonment.**

Rancher, Alta.: "A man was arrested on a charge of stealing a calf, disfiguring the brand, and was sent to jail, but was hailed out by friends the same day. At the trial it was proven that he did not steal the calf or disfigure the brand, and the case was dismissed. It cost the man a large sum of money for defence and he lost a lot of time. Can he get damages for being arrested and for loss of time?"

Answer.—If the prosecutor falsely and maliciously and without probable cause puts the law in motion, it is properly the subject of an action for malicious prosecution.

**Hire of Horse.**

Rancher, McCreary, Man.: "I loaned a horse to a man for a few days to do some plowing and move some oats. There was no price set for the horse, and he has worked him ever since at all work. Now he has him in the mountains at the saw mill on the tank. I left word with his wife that I wanted a settlement, but he has not come near me yet. 1. Can I collect money for the use of the horse? 2. How will I go about it? 3. Could I have him arrested for getting the horse under false pretences or stealing? 4. What is a horse worth a day? 5. Is there any stated wages? If so, how much?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. By suit. 3. No. 4. Governed by circumstances. 5. No.

## Change of Climate

### Not Necessary In Order to Cure Catarrh.

The popular idea that the only cure for chronic catarrh is a change of climate, is a mistake, because catarrh is found in all climates in all sections of the country; and even if a change of climate should benefit for a time, the catarrh will certainly return.

Catarrh may be readily cured in any climate, but the only way to do it is to destroy or remove from the system the catarrhal germs which cause all the mischief.

The treatment by inhalers, sprays, powders and washes has been proven almost useless in making a permanent cure, as they do not reach the seat of disease, which is in the blood, and can be reached only by an internal remedy which acts through the stomach upon the blood and system generally.

A new discovery which is meeting with remarkable success in curing catarrh of the head, throat and bronchial tubes and also catarrh of the stomach, is sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Catarrhal Tablets.

These tablets, which are pleasant and harmless to take, owe their efficiency to the active medicinal principles of Blood Root, Red Gum and a new specific called Guaiacol, which together with valuable antiseptics, are combined in convenient, palatable tablet form, and as valuable for children as for adults.

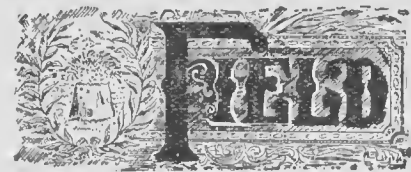
Mr. A. R. Fernbank, of Columbus, Ohio, says: I suffered so many winters from Catarrh that I took it as a matter of course, and that nothing would cure it except a change of climate, which my business affairs would not permit me to take.

My nostrils were almost always clogged up, and I had to breathe through the mouth, causing an inflamed, irritated throat. The thought of eating breakfast often nauseated me and the catarrh gradually getting into my stomach took away my appetite and digestion.

My druggist advised me to try a fifty cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because he said he had so many customers who had been cured of Catarrh by the use of these tablets, that he felt he could honestly recommend them. I took his advice and used several boxes with results that surprised and delighted me.

I always keep a box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in the house and the whole family use them freely on the first appearance of a cough or cold in the head.

With our children we think there is nothing so safe and reliable as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets to ward off croup and colds, and with older people I have known of cases where the hearing had been seriously impaired by chronic catarrh cured entirely by this new remedy.



Territorial Farmers' Institutes.

A series of farmers' meetings, to cover practically the whole of the Territories, are now being organized by the Department of Agriculture. It is probable that the first set of meetings will cover Western Assiniboia and the whole of Alberta, commencing on or about the 25th inst., and ending during the first week in March. The second set will take in the remaining portion of the country, ending on or before the 30th of April. Between sixty and seventy meetings will be held if time permits.

Among the speakers who will address these meetings are Hon. G. H. V. Bulvey, Commissioner of Agriculture; C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner; Angus Mackay, Superintendent Experimental Farm; and W. R. Motherwell, of Abernethy. Two gentlemen from Ontario, Messrs. Raynor and Drummond, will lecture on dairying and pork-raising. It is also hoped that Prof. Grisdale, of the Central Experimental Farm, and Prof. Day, of Guelph, will attend a number of these meetings.

The Farmer hopes to be able to give a full list of meetings in its next issue, with dates and names of lecturers.

Notes from the Institutes.

**CLANDEBOYE.**

Clandeboyne has not up to date been very conspicuous for advanced farming, but the new institute system is waking the farmers up. A good meeting was held there the other night, at which, after a capable talk by the secretary on the benefits of the institute system, speltz and Brome grass growing were discussed. F. W. Barber, of the Van Horne farm, also spoke on stock management. There was animated discussions on the subjects brought forward, which ought to be very helpful. Other local meetings are to be held in the Selkirk district during the winter.

**CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN.**

The first institute meeting in connection with the Central Saskatchewan agricultural society, Saskatoon, Assa., was held on Jan. 22. The attendance was not as large as it should have been. Because it was something new, many farmers thought it would not be instructive, especially as no lecturer was coming to speak. The first paper was on "Clean Seed," written by Percy B. Gregson, of Waghorn, Alta., and was very instructive, and quite a discussion took place on weeds generally, and the way to get rid of noxious weeds. A question was then asked, "Which is the best, shallow breaking, to be followed by backsetting, or deep breaking, with disc harrowing?" Several farmers gave their experiences and most were in favor of shallow breaking and backsetting as giving the best permanent results. Thos. Copland then read a very interesting paper on "Mistakes in Farming," which, owing to the lateness of the hour, was not discussed, but was left over to be discussed under its various heads at the next meeting.

**CARMAN.**

The first meeting of Dufferin agricultural society for institute work was held in Carman on Jan. 29, and the result was a complete proof that the new departure of the present administration in placing institute work under the control of the agricultural societies was a step in the right direction. The large hall was completely filled, as many as 300 farmers being present. Messrs. S.

A. Bedford and J. J. Rooney addressed the meeting and gave much valuable information. Mr. Rooney's subject was "The Selection of Seed Grain," and he clearly demonstrated the advisability of using great care in the proper selection and preparation of seed, in order to reap the greatest benefits. Mr. Bedford's address was on "Cultivated Grasses," especially asked for by the society. He gave a very exhaustive lecture on the various grasses which may be grown in Manitoba to replace the wild ones for hay and pasture, recommending particularly Brome and Western Rye grasses. He was asked a number of questions by farmers present, to all of which he appeared to be able to give satisfactory and intelligent answers. The society are to be congratulated on the success of their meeting, as it has sometimes been difficult to get a good gathering.

**MIAMI.**

The meeting at Miami held by the same two gentlemen was equally gratifying and out of an attendance of 200, about 50 united to form an institute.

**OLDS.**

The agricultural society of this district has shown considerable enterprise this last season and has a scheme on hand that ought to establish its future on a sound basis. Established in 1893, it made a very poor figure till T. N. Willing, now noxious weed inspector for the Territories, took up the work and got together a tolerably strong organization. It began the year 1900 with \$23 in the treasury and bought on the instalment plan 40 acres of ground, most of which it proposes to bring under profitable cultivation. Several members have undertaken to break three acres of the ground, and so attain the privileges of life membership. It had last year 85 members and got a grant of \$131 from the two governments, Territorial and Federal. Its expenses were very small. It started this year with \$270, and will try to put in shape five acres of the grounds for exhibition purposes. It is also proposed to start a farmers' institute and the directors are evidently very live business men, well able to attend to the work they have undertaken. The officers for the year are: H. L. Briggs, p.s.; Wm. Dean, vice-pres.; A. J. Samis, sec.; R. Hainstock, treas., with a full board of directors.

**GRENFELL.**

The opening meeting for the season was held in the public hall on Jan. 26. The attendance was not so large as it should have been, and those who stayed away lost an interesting meeting. J. McLeod, principal of the public schools, was the speaker, and took "Noxious Weeds" as his subject. The speaker had a very well mounted collection of weeds, by means of which any careful observer was able to identify the various noxious weeds with which every farmer has now to contend. Unless able to identify such weeds and know something of their nature, the man who wants to kill them is working very much at random. There are people otherwise very intelligent who have been known to cultivate in their garden such weeds as hare's ear mustard, and the majority of "practical farmers" could only name a few of the old standard ones that everybody has known from infancy. The new and often most dangerous sorts grow and spread unheeded till it becomes a serious and expensive task, extending over years, to reduce them. Their actual extinction is a task for a lifetime. Along with his description of the worst weeds of the district, Mr. McLeod gave suggestions for their eradication, using for that purpose the prize essay by Mr. Waugh, that appeared in our Jan. 5th issue. The meetings are to be continued as long as genuine interest is taken in the work. Local speakers will read short papers and the kind of discussion aimed at is

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House of Geo. Agar, Rounthwaite, Man. Dimensions of main part 20 x 26 feet. Kitchen 20 x 20 feet, all 23 feet high from bottom of cellar to plate. First addition 15 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 7 in.; second 16 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft. 6 in. Both 11 feet high. Verandah foundation 46 ft. long and 1 ft. 6 in. high.

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such that every one will be allowed time to give his views and experience, provided he does his best to hit the nail on the head. The committee hope by this means to make their gatherings so attractive that farmers will be glad to come and be ready to welcome the speakers at the advertised hours of meeting.

### BEAUSEJOUR.

Beausejour is a rapidly growing settlement on the Brokenhead river, 36 miles east of Winnipeg. Along this river is some of the finest hardwood timber in Eastern Manitoba, and the older settlers may well hug themselves over their cosy homesteads in the shelter of the big timber, where cattle can be out all the winter and do well. One of the best of the free bulls from the C. P. R. was placed last year in this settlement, and his stock promises well. The agricultural society holds a good annual show and has good grounds and buildings of its own. Large quantities of hay are sent from this point along the C. P. R. eastward, and the newer farmers are delivering up to 80 loads of cordwood daily. This is one of the settlements that the recent decision of the local government, to send out occasional institute lecturers will greatly benefit, and we made a good beginning on Jan. 31. The speakers promised were Messrs. Thompson, V.S., and W. Kitson, Burnside, but owing to serious illness in his family, Mr. Thompson had to stay away, and his place was taken by our old friend, Mr. Waugh, of The Nor'-West Farmer.

The day had been rather stormy, which prevented a good few from attending, but the audience was very good for a beginning, and the style of work done will attract more of us when the next opportunity comes round. Mr. Waugh spoke twice, the first time on soil and cultivation in their bearing on successful crop production, bringing out in a happy way the value to the farmer of a careful acquaintance with the natural aptitudes of his land, the surest methods of keeping down weeds and forwarding the growth of more profitable crops. The diagram used to illustrate these points made the address still more interesting.

Mr. Kitson, whose long and very instructive address on Swine Management was much appreciated, was able to give many excellent pointers on the selection and management of swine for profitable feeding and successful breeding. The pig can put on a pound of live weight from a smaller quantity of the same kind of feed than any other domestic animal and while the sheep and ox have only from 50 to 60 per cent. of their live weight that can be sold as dressed meat, the pig gives 80 per cent. of saleable pork. Assuming that the stomach is the principal organ employed in the process of digestion, the pig's stomach and contents bear the smallest proportion to its total live weight of any domestic animal. And assuming that the intestines are leading agents in the work of assimilation, the intestines of a pig bear a larger proportion to its live weight than those of any other domestic animal. Mr. Kitson objects to too early breeding and has one sow over nine years old still useful as a breeder. He has found close housing very injurious to the breeding powers of swine and now gives breeding stock only the shelter of a straw stack. He would give sows no water to drink while running round in winter. They will eat snow fast enough, and be less chilled. It takes about the same class of food to make a pig before it is born as after, and no grain for them or any other animal should be boiled. It may be scattered on the snow either whole or finely ground. It is all right to cook roots, of which mangels come handiest and cheapest. Crushed oats, bran or chop may be scalded some hours before using. The same kinds of food that are good before farrowing are best afterwards; it should be more of a growing than a fattening nature, to ensure strong healthy pigs. An idle sow kept

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The ONE Hail Insurance Company in Canada that has paid in full all losses for which it was liable during the season of 1900. **DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THAT FACT!** Exceptional financial conditions will prevail throughout the Northwest until another crop is harvested, and the terms of payment of premiums on insurance with this Company have been altered to meet those conditions. Our agents will be pleased to furnish particulars, or write to the head office.

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For Horses, Cattle,  
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The Best Medicine made for Horses.

close and warm will have soft, weak pigs, and the reverse process will ensure a strong and numerous litter. In giving a nursing sow scalded food, or skim milk, of which she can hardly have too much, care should be taken that it is never so cold as to chill her, which is sure to injure the young pigs. Barley in any great quantity is not the best food for swine and the very best single feed is shorts. Salt is an article that should be given only in very limited quantities to swine. In excess it is to them actually poisonous. Stone or concrete walls are the worst possible form of housing for any pig to lie near. That and bedding made damp from the breaths of the animals when too warmly housed, are fruitful sources of rheumatism. Leg weakness in pigs is partly due to this cause, partly to want of exercise, partly also to the excess of carbo-hydrates in the feed. Protein, the food which makes muscle rather than fat, is always the proper kind of food for all growing and breeding animals. If mere fat is aimed at, corn will supply it most readily to a fattening pig. For either breeding or fattening too long a pig is not profitable, it is apt to be weak at the kidneys, coarser in the flesh and a slower feeder. Symmetry in any animal is more than a satisfaction to the eye, it is a sure index of economical feeding quality. The animal that can take most out of whatever food is given it is always the one to be sought for. Medium length, good depth and not too thick at the shoulder, are the best points in any breed of pig. Type rather than breed is the main point to be enquired for. In summer, if allowed free range, a pig will root around and find for itself all it needs to ensure sound digestion and perfect health. But in winter it should have a supply of charred wood, coal ashes, a dusting of sulphur, and dried sod. As pasture, Bromus grass is excellent. The pig will turn to good account all the by-products of the field, the garden, the granary and the dairy, and there can hardly be any farmer who would not find it to his advantage to breed and feed a good many. Mr. Kitson answered satisfactorily a number of questions, and we now know a

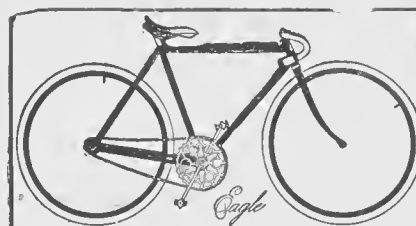
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lot about pigs that we were before in the dark about.

Mr. Waugh gave a pithy ten minutes' talk on the cow, her breeding and management, which brought this interesting meeting to a close. We want more of them.

### BOISSEVAIN.

The Turtle Mountain agricultural society, at its meeting on Jan. 30, unanimously passed the following resolutions, which have since been forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture:—

1. That the government pass an Act during the coming session, providing for a complete system of provincial hail insurance, as we are fully convinced of its necessity and of its being certain that it would be in the best interests of all classes of the people of the Province of Manitoba.
2. That the government take into consideration the formation of an agricultural college for the province, such a step being in our opinion most essential for the future development and prosperity of the farming community.
3. That we forward to the Swine Breeders' Association a suggestion of the desirability of an enquiry being held as to whether the farmers of Manitoba are receiving the best possible price for their hogs on the present market, or whether other and better markets can be found.

Previous to the passing of these resolutions, a paper on Hail Insurance was read by Arthur S. Barton, chairman of the meeting and one of the oldest settlers of that district.

### HAIL INSURANCE.

Referring to the disastrous hailstorm that swept the district in 1890, Mr. Barton went on to say: "No one who recalls that visitation can anticipate without fear the possibility of a recurrence of that terrible infliction, knowing well how absolutely unprepared we should be to meet it. The several hail insurance companies have been tried and found wanting, and all who have given the matter thoughtful consideration are unanimously of opinion that our only safety lies in provincial hail insurance. Years ago, when that plan was first mooted, hail storms had been so local that many people believed in the existence of 'hail belts' and in the immunity of their own particular district. The argument was also frequent-

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for feeding all kinds of live stock. It will grow more feed to the acre than any grain or forage plant on earth. Those who have seen it edit claim as follows: "100 bu. of seed and 4 tons hay per acre." "90 bu. of seed and nearly 5 tons of hay per acre." "I first sown three 50 to 80 bu. of grain equal to corn, barley, oats, rye, peas or wheat as food, and then comes 4 to 6 tons of straw hay equal to timothy." These are extracts from letters in our possession, all properly signed and dated, and are authentic. It is destined to revolutionize the growing of combined grain and forage crops. **Salzer says so—he never fools the farmer.**

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ly used that it would be poor policy to advertise the prevalence of hail in the province by having a system of government insurance, but this very thing has been done by several companies at present existing, and I think it can hardly be found that any district in Manitoba is safe from hail. In our own municipality some farmers have escaped altogether, so far, and others have been hailed out once, twice and even three times, and so it is, I believe, all over the province in a greater or lesser degree. I think I can safely affirm 'that no one living in Manitoba is entirely independent of the wheat crop, even the live stock and dairy industries would suffer if money were scarce and all those who cater to the wants of the public have their interests and prosperity indissolubly bound up with those of the farming community. To put it plainly, how much more safely business could be done if the merchants and others knew that in case of hail each farmer would have from

\$600 to \$1,000 to save him from bankruptcy. Who would begrudge paying 5 mills or even 10 mills on the dollar if it were necessary to achieve this result. I am not quite sure as to the total assessment of the province, but I have been assured that the lesser amount I have named would amply cover any loss by hail that has been experienced in any one year of the last decade. Even the larger amount would be only a trifle compared with the security such a system of insurance would give us. The business connected with it could be carried on by the municipal clerks, they receiving remuneration for their work on a pro rata basis, thus enabling them to engage extra help if necessary. We can fight against drouth, frost and fire and other plagues individually, but against hail we are helpless; whilst collectively we should be safe. Few of us, who have spent the best years of our lives on the prairies, possess the recuperative powers of younger days and, if we were hailed out this year, it would mean ruin to many and would be a most grievous blow to all. I might use many more arguments in favor of provincial hail insurance, but I think I have said enough to show that it is a matter of absolute necessity for our welfare. I have advocated it for the past ten years and I hope that we shall be able to induce our government to pass the necessary Act this coming session. We can have it if we make our demand sufficiently loud and emphatic. The matter rests with the people, shall we have it or not?"

#### NEEPAWA.

At its last meeting the agricultural society had a very full meeting, the subject for discussion being of great present interest. A resolution was brought up by P. McNab and seconded by W. Brydon, which asked for a system of hail insurance controlled by the provincial government. In opening, the chairman, J. H. Irwin, expressed himself as strongly in favor of the principle embodied in the resolution. He sympathized deeply with those who suffered destruction of their crops by hail. Company hail insurance had been proven inadequate. To his mind there was no principle that could be as effectively applied as that which proceeded from the government. He thought that the quicker the people got about the business of securing this legislation the better, and hoped that the meeting would make as strong an appeal as possible.

The first speaker called was Mr. Sirrett. He said that his sentiments on the subject were well known. He was firmly convinced that provincial hail insurance was the only scheme which was feasible. It was useless to discuss details at this meeting. Our representatives in the legislature could attend to the details. It was our duty to place ourselves on record to-day in an emphatic way to show that we are in favor of provincial hail insurance and want it. In this province, owing to climatic conditions, we are liable to hailstorms. There is hail in some part of the province every year. During the last twenty years he did not remember an exception. It is necessary for us to band ourselves together to alleviate ensuing distress. No matter how well off a farmer is he can ill afford to have his crop hailed out. Hardly anyone will dispute that we should have a system of adequate hail insurance. Hail insurance companies, such as have been operated, are a distinct failure. He thought the only principle which would solve the difficulty was compulsion. Some people did not like the idea of coercion. They wanted insurance, but were against arbitrary measures. We in other things have to submit to compulsion. Our school tax is an arbitrary affair, yet there is no one who questions its justice. Bachelors do not reap the same benefits from schools as do parents, but they pay their school tax willingly, for they know it is right. All recognize the importance of education and do not

dream of such a thing as a voluntary support. In the case in question a man puts his all into a crop and if he is hailed out he is ruined. As a Christian community we are bound to protect the victims of hail. It is better that the whole province bear the load than for a few to be compelled to do so. It must be done accumulatively and that can only be done through compulsion. This protects all, even the unwilling contributor. The system is a moral as well as a business necessity. We spend money on immigration and this very hail trouble is driving people from the country. The scheme most feasible would be a tax on all taxable lands and partly on crop. The hail insurance companies in this hard year had been unable to collect much of their paper. The government could collect the taxes much better. In case of taxes not being paid, the asset would be such that money could easily be borrowed to satisfy claims. The municipalities collect 10 per cent. on deferred taxes and they would only have to pay 5 per cent. for money, so they would not be losers. The tax would not be heavy. No definite estimate had ever been made of any year's loss by hail. One year the loss had been about \$125,000. Two years ago there were 12,000,000 acres of taxable land. One cent an acre would yield a large fund and would be a small investment for the security which would be given to all.

Jno Forsyth was the next speaker. He said that he was a strong supporter of the idea. He considered it as one of the most important steps ever made in Manitoba. To-day there were men begging of the Langford council for help, as they were without seed from loss by hail. The insurance companies had been an injury instead of a blessing. He thought \$1 on every quarter section was the right levy and if needed an additional tax on crop of from one to five cents per acre. The hail trouble was certainly keeping good immigrants away from Manitoba.

Geo. Kerr endorsed the sentiments of the previous speakers, but thought that as the towns were dependent on the farmers they should help bear the burden. He would not even exempt churches if he had his way.

B. R. Hamilton was called on and said that as a business man he was in accord with the scheme. Everything that affected the farmers affected the town. He had felt the injury of hail storms in his business, but not to the extent experienced by the farmers who were hailed out. He himself would be willing to pay his share, but was afraid that a scheme which included all property would meet with strenuous opposition in some quarters.

Jas. Brydon, Portage la Prairie, said that the question had not been brought forward down there. He thought the Portage farmers would endorse it, as the companies had not helped them much.

Robt. Davidson said that he had suffered both from hail and from the companies. The system suggested was the only adequate one. It had met with stern opposition before, but he sincerely hoped it would now be adopted.

Several other farmers and business men heartily approved of the principle of government hail insurance, and finally the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"That whereas it is a recognized fact that severe losses occur annually to the agriculturalists throughout this province by hail storms causing great hardship to those directly affected and financial loss indirectly to nearly all classes; and whereas the existing mutual and company hail insurance has proved too expensive and quite inadequate to meet the case; and whereas we believe that an equitable system of provincial hail insurance, based on an assessment either on all taxable lands in the province or on the cultivated lands only; or a combination of these principles, would best tend to alleviate the hardship; would lend stability to the farming and dairying interests and to the value of lands, and would pro-

mote immigration. Therefore this meeting of the Beautiful Plains agricultural society, representatives of the whole electoral division of Beautiful Plains being present, without undertaking to outline a plan farther than above suggested, hereby strongly urges on the provincial government that they take such action as will bring the subject properly before the legislature at its first session and secure legislation establishing provincial hail insurance, controlled by the government."

A resolution to send the above resolution to all clerks of municipalities in the province and to the secretaries of all agricultural societies was also passed.

#### TREHERNE TO GLENBORO.

Messrs. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, and J. J. Ring, Crystal City, have been filling appointments made by the local government for towns along this road. Mr. Stevenson's address on "Tree Growing" has already been reported in The Farmer.

Mr. Ring speaks on "Mixed Farming." He laid a good deal of stress on the fact that farmers are cropping their land too hard without making any adequate return. He claims that a summerfallow is not enough to give the ground renewed fertility after several crops of wheat have been taken off it. He believes in grass as a rotation crop, because its roots both hold the soil and supply, when rotted, valuable food for succeeding crops. He pointed out that the successful farmers of the province are those who do not depend entirely upon their wheat crop. He claimed that every farmer should keep as many cattle as his farm can carry and that instead of burning his straw it should be utilized as winter food, thus producing a fertilizer that would help to retain the strength of the soil. Timothy he claimed to be the best grass for this purpose. "Don't wait until the land is run out," remarked the lecturer, "for if you do, when you seed it down, the results will not be satisfactory, or what you anticipate." After two crops of timothy have been reaped, the cattle should be allowed to graze for a time and when the sod is broken it will be found to have regained something like its original strength.

Mr. Ring also pointed out the benefits of dairying to those who have given that department proper attention. The attendance at all points visited was very satisfactory, showing increasing interest in the work of institute discussion. When the farmers get educated up to the point of discussing with effect the points made by the speakers and comparing these with their own experience, still greater good may be expected to follow.

#### The New Grain Act.

In the last issue of "The Prairie Witness," Indian Head, W. E. Motherwell, writing editorially, while criticising Mr. Martin's presidential address, as president of the Grain Exchange, says:—

"We have no doubt that in view of the extreme smallness of the wheat crop in Manitoba, that active competition is limited. It certainly is here. But is there any conclusive evidence that this can be fairly attributed to the operation of the warehouse act? Because two conditions of things are co-existent it does not follow that one is the cause of the other. As a matter of fact, there is not sufficient wheat on the market, to induce not alone the small dealers, but many of the larger firms, to go into the wheat business at all this winter, so that many have been compelled to take off their buyers and close up shop for the year. This, of course, limits competition and throws the trade almost entirely into the hands of the milling companies. It is generally accepted almost as a commercial truism, that the scarcer an article, the brisker the demand. But in the local grain trade of the west, this condition of things, like Paddy, works by the

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Bowmanville, Ont.

rule of contrary. There must be a certain volume of business to do, before it will pay to go into it. This year, the volume of the wheat trade is extremely limited, hence the limitation in competition complained of. We are disposed to think that our brother farmers of Manitou are somewhat premature in condemning the act, until it has been in operation in a normal season and under normal conditions."

A New Industry.—It may be news to a good many of our readers to know that a new industry, which will have a far-reaching effect on building operations in Manitoba and the Northwest, is on the point of starting up in our midst. For several years we have heard, more or less, of the use of cement in place of other building material in the construction of barns, stores, and even dwellings. Cement buildings are not only much cheaper than those of stone or brick, but even compare favorably with the cost of frame structures, and have the advantage over the latter of being almost fireproof, so that the cost of insurance is reduced to a minimum. The Manitoba Union Mining Co. has just completed the construction of a cement plant at its great cement deposit at Arnold station, seven miles west of Miami, on the Morris-Brandon line of the Northern Pacific railway, and Western Canadians who are going to build this spring can now be supplied with cement manufactured in the province. The discovery of this valuable bed of natural cement was made by J. R. Spear, chief of the bridge construction department of the Northern Pacific Ry. Co. in Manitoba, and was acquired from him by the Manitoba Union Mining Co. Mr. Spear (who has a practical knowledge of cement) was so much impressed by the great value of his discovery that he refused to part absolutely with his property, and insisted on retaining an interest in the stock of the company, as part payment of his property, when selling it to the present company. Large samples of the raw material were sent down by the new owners to the largest cement factories in the United States, and the tests made by experts in cement from the beds at Arnold show it to be equal to the very best cement on the market. The company will, in a few days, be able to put their product on the market here, and have every confidence that their cement will fill the bill wherever cement is required. G. W. Vanderslice, of the Northern Pacific Ry., is president; N. Bawlf, vice-president; Wm. Martin, President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, J. A. Mitchell, Andrew Kelly, of Brandon, and other well-known men are on the directorate, so that good management is assured, and with the quality of goods which the company should turn out a successful career ought to be before the company in the development of this new industry. See their advertisement in future issues of The Nor-West Farmer.

Peter Fraser, Kamsack, Assa., Jan. 22, 1901.—"I am very much pleased with The Nor-West Farmer. It has improved very much since I saw copies of it ten years ago in the Edinburgh Free Library, Scotland."

## HOG CHOLERA

### AND CATTLE DISEASE

Successfully cured and prevented, and health preserved, by this sanitary precaution, the great Western States remedy

#### SPOONER'S

### PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

#### GERMICIDE DEODORIZER

Saved thousands of dollars for Hog, Poultry, Sheep and Cattle growers. No end to its uses. No home should be without it. Full information mailed on application. Try and be a little scientific.

ALONZO W. SPOONER,  
Maker, Port Hope, Ont.

Holds Dr. Ellis' certificate; received Two Gold Medals at the World's Fair, Chicago.

NORTHWEST PROVISION CO., AGENTS,  
WINNIPEG.



### Huxley on the Bible.

Thomas H. Huxley, the famous Agnostic, advocated the use of the Bible in schools. He greatly admired and deeply enjoyed the reading of the Scriptures. He was, moreover, fully alive to their incomparable efficiency as an instrument of ethical and intellectual education.

In words, whose sweetness and solemnity still linger in our ears, he wrote, in 1870: "I have always been strongly in favor of secular education, in the sense of education without theology, but I must confess I have been no less seriously perplexed to know by what practical measures the religious feeling, which is the essential basis of conduct, was to be kept up in the present utterly chaotic state of opinion on these matters without the use of the Bible. . . . Take it as a whole, make the several deductions which fair criticism can dictate for shortcomings and positive errors; eliminate, as a sensible lay teacher would do if left to himself, all that it is not desirable for children to occupy themselves with; and there still remains in this old literature a vast residuum of moral beauty and grandeur. And then consider the great historical fact that for three centuries this book has been woven into the life of all that is best and noblest in English history; . . . that it is written in the noblest and purest English, and abounds in exquisite beauties of a merely literary form; and finally, that it forbids the veriest hind who never left his village to be ignorant of the existence of other countries and other civilization, and of a great past, stretching back to the furthest limits of the oldest nations of the world. By the study of what other book could children be so much humanized, and made to feel that each figure in that historical procession fills, like themselves, but a momentary space in the interval between two eternities, and earns the blessings or the curses of all time, according to its efforts to do good and hate evil, even as they also are earning their payment for their work."

It's a wonder the physicians don't form a trust to handle a combination of diseases.

Any doctor will tell you that the people who haven't much money are cured the quickest.

Calisthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungenteel; but one is the shadow, the other the substance, of healthful exercise.

If a fish bone is swallowed and lodges in the throat swallow a raw egg, which will detach it and carry it safely down where it can do no harm.

Teach the children the value of sound teeth. Biting hard substances, cracking walnuts, etc., with the teeth, often injure the enamel and result in decay.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

After a hard day's work,  
there's nothing so refreshing  
as a cup of good hot  
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

### COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

## Canadian Souvenir OF THE War in S. Africa

### THE PATRIOTIC CALENDAR FOR 1901

Lithographed in Fourteen Colors, Seven Sheets, 10½ by 9½ inches

Price - \$1.50

Designed and Illuminated in the Engraving Department, Colonial House.

Send for Half-Tone Circular descriptive of  
the Calendar.

HENRY MORGAN & Co., MONTREAL.

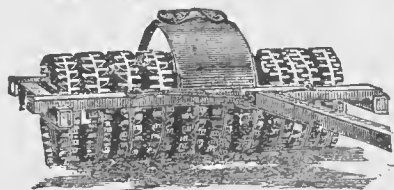


### GOLD WATCH FREE

and a Handsome Prize for every correct answer. This is a Puzzle Picture, with a boy concealed. If your eyes are wide open, and you examine the picture closely, perhaps you may be able to find him. When you have done so, take a pencil and mark the outlines of his face and body, then clip it out and return to us with your name and address written very plainly. In your letter enclose six one-cent stamps for postage and packing expenses. The first person sending us a correct answer will receive a Beautifully Engraved, Gold-Plated Hunting Case Watch, and all others will receive Handsome Prizes. ART SUPPLY CO., Box 1102, Toronto.

### Here is the Implement that You Want for your Light Soil.

is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



### THE McCOLM SOIL PULVERIZER AND COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil without making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

### The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.  
Dealers in

### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We handle the widely-known McCOLM ROLLER. The Rock Island Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc. Also Wagons, Feed Cutters, Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

## "LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING

Is Reliable, Durable  
and Economical.

"LAP-SEAL" IMPROVED ASBESTOS  
ROOFING, price per square, complete . . . . . \$4.50

With each square of roofing we furnish 1½ gals. of "Lap-Seal" Roof Coating and 1 lb. of nails.

"GIANT" ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . . . \$3.50

We furnish with this roofing the same Red Asbestos Coating as with our "Lap-Seal" roofing which adds greatly to its wearing qualities. It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, 32 inches wide, enough to cover one square 10 x 10 feet. Each square includes 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. tin caps.

"BLACK JACK" ROOFING, 3-ply, price per square, complete . . . . . \$3.00

We furnish with it 2 gallons per square of our Asbestos Roof Coating (black) 1 lb. of nails and 1½ lbs. of tin caps.

Liberal Discounts to large buyers.

ROBT. BLACK, 131 Bannatyne St.  
WINNIPEG.



### "Stuck on his Fence"

If you use Page Fence you will like it, but will not be stuck like the gentleman in the picture. The Page Fence is woven in our own factory, from coiled wire made by ourselves, and twice as strong as that used in other fences. Get this year's prices, they are lower than last year.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)  
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

D. RUSS, Box 633 W'pg. General Agent.  
Fence in Stock.



### Riesberry's Pump Works

BRANDON, MAN.

We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of

WOOD PUMPS,  
CATTLE PUMPS,  
PORCELAIN CYLINDERS,  
&c.

Every Pump warranted.  
Don't buy until you have had  
our Catalogue and prices.

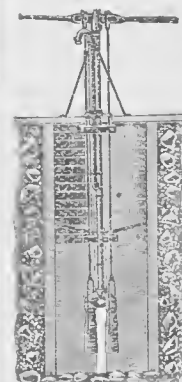
RIESBERRY & CO., 6th St. Brandon



### CAMERA

FREE

With complete outfit for selling only 15 gold topped Lever Buttons at 10c. each. This Camera takes a 2x3 picture, and is so simple to operate that any bright boy or girl can, with a little practice, make good photographs. The outfit consists of a Camera, 1 box dry plates, 1 package hypo, 1 printing frame, 2 developing trays, 1 package developer, 1 package fixing powder, 1 package ruby paper, 1 dozen sensitized papers and a full set of directions. Mail us this advertisement and we will send you the buttons. Sell them, return the money and we will forward your Camera, carefully packed, free of all charge. Write us to-day. Lever Burton Co., Box 1102, Toronto



### Anderson's Double Acting Force Pump

Always primed, never freezes. A little child can operate it in a well 75 ft. deep. Cheapest, most practical general purpose pump in the

world. Capacity from 1000 to 1500 gals. per hour. Will last a lifetime. Send to us for circulars.

ANDERSON FORCE PUMP CO.,

HENRY BRAIN, Manager,

Regina, Assa.

### PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Francis, John.,
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Ducker, W. A., "	Neepawa, Man.
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Simpson, G. A., "	Selkirk, West, Man.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,  
P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.

## Told by the Old Circus Man.

"I do really believe," said the old circus man, "that for ingenuity in advertising the old man never had his equal. Look at the way he used to work the greatest of all giants. We never struck a town that he didn't find a chance for him to do something wonderful that set everybody talking. If there was a town clock there he'd have the giant, when he came along that way, stop and turn the hands back and forth three times. If there was nothing else to do in a town he'd get somebody to take the giant out gunning, and then have the giant turn up with a shotgun over his shoulder with barrels as long and as big around as telegraph poles. He never failed to find something for him to do that would attract attention, and some of the very simplest of these things were the most effective. A thing of this sort that the giant did was his helping people over a stream. I always thought, myself, that this was one of the best things.

"There'd be, say, running along on the outskirts of some town where we were going to show, a big brook, or a little branch, maybe fifteen or twenty feet wide, with a bridge over it on the road approaching the town; stream broadening out here a little, where it was shallow, and a ford close to the bridge where people used to drive across in summer, to give their horses a drink. The bridge here, you know, was generally just the very simplest sort of construction; a couple of timbers laid across and braced, with their ends on stone laid up for piers on either side of the stream, and these timbers planked and furnished with a railing along the sides. If there was nothing else that the old man could see to do in a town when he looked it over, and there was a stream and a bridge like this, then, in the morning, before people were up, he would just simply have the elephant hooked onto one end of it and haul the bridge out of place, in the line of the road, enough so that it would drop down off the supporting stonework of the other end; we used to put short skids under that end for the ends to rest and slide on, so that they wouldn't jolt down when we pulled 'em off and smash the bridge up.

"When people began to get around in the morning and found the bridge down, the old man would give out that it went down under the weight of the elephant in crossing over; and when this got out around, why the whole town would turn out to see the bridge that had been broken down by the elephant. And in the natural course of things there'd be more or less people coming along this road, too, from one way or the other, wanting to cross over, and finding the bridge down they would not know what to do, and they'd stand there and wait; and then, when these people that wanted to get across began to add up a little, then was when the old man would rise up.

"Send up the giant," he'd say to somebody he had with him, and this man would go back and bring up the giant; we'd kept him till then down the other end of the line out of sight as much as possible in the woods.

"The stream there, at the bridge, would be, maybe, twenty feet wide. The great giant would come striding up the road to the stream and first step one foot across it and halt and stand there with a foot on either bank. And then he'd proceed to just lift the people over the stream—that is, the women and children. The bridge wasn't down so bad but what men and boys could scramble up from the dropped end to the road. But the women and children couldn't do this, and they were the ones we wanted to please, anyway.

"And the giant could please them easily. As a matter of fact he was a gentle-hearted man and he had a pleasant, kindly face that captivated the children, and he'd begin on them. He'd look down at some little girl that

had been standing on one of the banks waiting to go across, and looking up at him as she would at a steeple of a church.

"Well, little girl," he'd say, bending down to her at the same time, 'you want to go across?'

"And he'd put his great hands around her, hands so big that just lapped over each other, and lift her up gently as could be and up and over with a great sweep through the air and set her down.

"But, of course, you couldn't keep this up always, and the way in which the old man used to change the subject, so to speak, showed his genius, too. While the great giant was gently tossing 'em over like that, and everybody would be just simply glued to the spot looking at him, the old man would have some men at work planting in the road about fifteen or twenty feet away from the end of the bridge that was down, a stout post. Then they'd make one block of tackle fast onto the dropped end of the bridge and make the other block fast to that post in the road and then hook the elephant onto the fall. When everything was ready and they called to the elephant to start him, the giant would look to see what was up.

"When the giant looked, of course, everybody looked, and they saw the elephant sitting on the fall, and the end of the bridge slowly rising into place; we'd let those skids under it, you know, and now they helped to guide it, and they had the bridge back where it belonged in mighty short order. And then the giant would step back to the far bank of the stream and walk across the bridge with everybody on that side following him; and that show was over.

"Now, you know everybody in that town would have heard of our circus, anyway, but not everybody would have been impressed by it as they were sure to be by such a thing as this. There wasn't a living soul that saw the giant at the brook that morning but what wanted to see him in the show; and when we got a chance at 'em like that the canvas wouldn't hold the people that wanted to come in. He was a great man, the giant, but I don't know but what in his way the old man was greater."—New York Sun.

## Pony Kills a Snake.

A California farmer, who has three small children, owns a pony called San Jose, who is their constant companion. They have ridden him, rolled over him, fed him and pulled his ears, and evidently consider him one of the family. Even if the children went on an expedition when they did not want to ride, San Jose went along as though he had been a pet dog. One day the three children went on a nutting expedition, and while they gathered the nuts the pony wandered around and grazed. Suddenly, almost beneath the feet of one of the nut gatherers, there was an ominous whirl and they saw with horror a huge rattlesnake coiled and ready to strike. The children clustered together with white faces, too terrified to move, but as the deadly head went back there was a quick trample of hoofs, a rush through the bushes and San Jose leaped in the ring. With his four little sharp hoofs brought together he shot up into the air, landed square on the snake's coil and was off again before the wicked head could strike. The interruption had released the frightened children from the charm, and they ran a distance away and stopped to witness the fight. The rattler was wounded, but full of fight, and coiled again, and again the pony landed and got away safely. This time the body was nearly severed in two places, and the snake was done for. San Jose pawed over the quivering coil with one fore foot, gave a cheerful whinny and returned to his grazing.—Rural World.

The pawnbroker does business "all by his loan some."

## The Stimulus of a Cheerful Woman.

Something had gone wrong and as far down the line as one could see stood trolley cars, waiting until the blockade would be lifted and travel resumed. The men travellers anxiously consulted their watches and one by one dropped off with the remark, "Well, I'll walk, I believe," or "Suppose we try Market street," but the women, with the knowledge of their recollection of the fare already paid, sat and waited. Being a woman, I waited too, and occupied the time by studying my sister passengers. Some were nervous over broken engagements, some impatient, some peevish, and one was absolutely cross. Then I came to the woman in the corner. She was not pretty nor stylish, in fact, but was rather shabbily genteel. But her whole countenance beamed with the cheerful determination to make the best of things and not fret herself into a nervous perspiration. Pretty mouths about her might be training themselves to unlovely droopings; bright eyes might veil their beauty in sullenness; smooth foreheads might be wrinkled with worry or creased with impatience; but the sweet, homely face in the corner looked forth with a loveliness that no mere beauty of feature could give. Then I wondered by what cunning means this woman had bottled up sunshine and was carrying its brightness into the lives of strangers. From what invisible fount is she storing up those sparkling draughts that will make her ever a joy to her friends? Is it not worth seeking, this cheerful, uncomplaining disposition?

It is by no means claimed that women alone should possess this inspiring quality, but it is such a beautiful and beautifying one that we at least should strive after it. Then, too, it is indeed a rare womanly talent.

"I never could have regained my feet if it had not been for my wife," said a man who lately passed through deep business misfortune; "she was so unceasingly cheerful that she put her heart into me when I had none left. If I had not had my home as a haven to turn to every night, I believe I would never have lived through it all." This man had given up a well-appointed house, in which he had lived many years, and had taken a smaller one, the better suited to his reduced income; but the latter was the "haven" to which he turned—a home, because his wife was there.—The Presbyterian.

## Making Opportunities.

Men speak of making opportunities, but as a rule what is called making opportunities is being prepared for them. Lincoln, in studying by the light of a log fire, wasn't making an opportunity to be great, he was simply preparing for it. Douglas, who learned to read from scraps of paper and posters, was taking advantage of rather than making an opportunity to learn something. The greatest men have not started out with a definite idea of what they were going to do for themselves and the world. They had more or less definite ideas, but very frequently greatness has been achieved along very different lines from those first regarded as being the paths leading to success. Make the most of what you have in hand and opportunities for better things will come if one conscientiously tries to do the best and knows the difference between opportunities and will-o'-the-wisps as they present themselves in the proportion of not more than one to at least sixteen.

As fast as you are through using tools for the season, put them away until next year. Rust keeps eating night and day, regardless of the season. It will make a bigger hole in your pocket-book than you imagine, if allowed to work on your farm tools.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
**BAKING**  
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing  
alum. They are injurious to health

## Recipes for Married Happiness.

For the Husband.—Take of remembrance of the mistakes of female education one drachm; of patient love one hundred ounces; from business habits scrape all late hours; and wash off all false pride of man's lordship. Let misunderstandings simmer, but never boil over, and carefully throw away the scum and froth till the whole is quite clear; sweeten with agreeable conversation and sympathy, and garnish with tender regard for home interests. Some professional men throw in a spice of ambition, but it is apt to produce fermentation, and is often found to be pernicious. N.B.—No secrets should on any account be introduced into the above.

For the Wife.—Take of punctuality, cleanliness and cheerfulness as much as you can secure; add a strong belief in good motives when anything offends, and let the ambition to make tart replies stand still till it is quite cool. Flavor strongly with unwavering love and truth, and having grilled the tongue upon the fire of patience, serve up with a smile, without sauce. Ready forgiveness is the most graceful ornament, and is sure to be appreciated. N.B.—If the weather be rather stormy, silence is a valuable addition, and will be found to relish.

## An Old Nurse's Advice About Cold Feet.

"Keep your children's feet warm and dry, and you need not fear," was an old nurse's golden maxim. To secure this plenty of change in stockings, boots and shoes is necessary, and when young children go to school they should take or keep shoes with them. If a baby cries persistently, and apparently without reason, rubbing its little feet and holding them to the fire will often comfort it and stop the crying. If a child has cold feet at bedtime, and especially if it has a flushed face, plunge them in almost cold water and rub briskly with a rough towel, and let it wear light woollen night socks, which are often washed. Tight boots often cause cold feet, and for that reason and the development of shape of foot it is most important to see often that boots and shoes are not overgrown and cramping the foot, although it may seem extravagant to have to disuse them.

To keep a screw in a door-knob from working loose and dropping out on all occasions, dip it in glue, or a good mucilage, and screw it in place.

Hot milk and coffee disguise the taste of castor oil better than anything else. Pour a little of them into the cup first, then the oil, then more coffee, and you can drink it without knowing the oil is there.

## Flour and Breadmaking.

In present day breadmaking we find that there are many different kinds of flour manufactured, so, of course, we have many varieties of bread. At the present time the manufacture of flour has become so perfected, through the skill of the millers, the use of machinery, and the knowledge of grains, that a brand of flour can be relied upon to be uniform. Thus we may be sure that in using a particular brand of flour we will have a bread of a certain color, that it will rise in a certain time and to a certain height, and that the bread will be of a certain texture and taste; this, of course, providing the bread is made under the same conditions each time. The flour of this brand has been tested in the manufacturing, and is thus kept at a certain standard. In the best class of mills there are two distinct operations carried on in the testing process. One is testing the wheat to determine how it shall be milled, and the other is testing the flour from time to time while it is being ground, in order to see that the standard adopted is being maintained.

The first part of the regular work in testing may be said to be the examination of the wheat which is to be ground. To have flour of good color and at the same time of high nutritive value, it is necessary to introduce into the mills wheat containing the proper proportions of starch and gluten; and if a given lot of wheat does not contain these elements in the right proportion, several kinds must be mixed or blended until the right proportions are obtained. This blending is done after having determined the amount of gluten from the samples of flour made from each kind of wheat. The flour is tested four times a day as it comes from the machines in the mills, thus enabling any change to be made in the wheat at once, and keeping it on a uniform grade. In this test the gluten is first determined, and then comes the doughing test, in which the strength of the flour for containing water is determined. The "wet-up" test is next, and is for the purpose of determining the color of the flour. The last is the baking test, which is made once each day, and is to determine the quality of the flour in matters of expansion and texture.

Long as the art of bread-making has been known, no perfect formula has ever been discovered. Under different conditions different processes must be followed, for very, very much depends on the skill of the individual. Bread-making is the dread of every young housekeeper, for "practice makes perfect" in this art. Rules are given for bread-making which will help one in many respects, and by carefully following these this article of food may be more easily manufactured.

This country has immense fields for the growing of grain used for the production of flour. We have seen through what complicated and expensive methods the grain passes before it becomes flour, and how perfect the flour is, and we know, too, how much poor bread is made. The grain grower and the miller have done their part well, but the cooks lag behind in both the science and art of bread-making. Possibly the cook's problem is more difficult, for as the grain progresses towards bread it encounters conditions that can scarcely be measured, much less can they be controlled. These conditions call for the exercise of personal judgment, not for the adjustment of automatic machinery, but judgment that is too often not only imperfect, but untrained. As people become more advanced we find more attention paid to human food, and as bread is called the "staff of life," all housekeepers seek to know how to make it.

The first factor of importance in making good bread is the quality of flour used. The gluten of flour is composed of two substances, glutenin

and gliadin; the gliadin being the gluc-like substance which binds the glutenin together. An excess of gliadin in flour produces a soft and sticky flour, which results in a pasty dough, while on the other hand a flour containing a deficient amount of gliadin produces a flour lacking the power of expansion, which in turn produces a dough that will not "rise" well when acted upon by the yeast ferments. We must therefore get flour containing well proportioned gluten.

The second factor to be mentioned in good bread-making is the kind of yeast used. Compressed yeast is the best kind made, when it can be obtained, as it retains its strength longer than any other,—due to the pressing and wrapping it receives in the manufacture. The next best kind is home-made liquid yeast, which can be made at home with the aid of a good recipe and a little practice. Dry cake yeast should not be used if either of the other kinds can be obtained, because it loses its vitality soon after being made, so, of course, cannot be depended upon.

The third factor influencing the manufacture of good bread is the temperature at which the dough is kept during the rising process. The bread is kneaded beforehand by placing the dough on a board covered with flour and working with the hands until it does not stick to them. Then the rising takes place, which is the process in which the ferment bodies act upon the flour in a way that causes it to expand. The temperature found to be best for the ferment action is 75 degrees F., and it takes place most evenly in the light, as ferment bodies do not act well in the dark.

The last and most important factor in this art of cookery is the baking, for bread which is otherwise good may be spoiled at this stage. The best pans for baking are made of sheet iron, and are large enough for only one loaf. Bread should be baked slowly and evenly, so that it will not burn on the outside before it is cooked through, as nothing is more indigestible than bread that forms a putty-like mass when taken into the mouth. When the loaf is done baking, which should be in about 45 minutes, and is indicated by its shrinking from the pan, it should be brushed over with milk to soften the crust. Warm bread should be put in a well-ventilated place, where the air will strike it on all sides. Then when cool it should be placed in a clean, dry tin box, and covered.

The bread is now ready for serving, and we will hope that it is of a fine, flaky texture, and of a good taste, for it will have to form a part of our food for two or three days. Bread contains a large amount of the important food elements, and is therefore a great muscle and heat-producing food. It is also a very cheap food, and these are the reasons why it is so extensively used all over the world.—Farm Students' Review.

## Washing Flannels.

The following method has been used with unvarying success for years. Use water that is as hot as you can bear your hands in; dissolve a little Royal Crown washing powder in the water, and add enough soap to make a strong suds. Wash the flannels through two suds prepared in this way, plunging them up and down and rubbing gently between the hands to get clean. Soap should never be applied directly to the flannel. Rinse through clear water of the same temperature as used for the washing; place them smoothly on a line in the sunshine and air.

When a man has the "dough," his wife doesn't do her own baking.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. C. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

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FREE

**These Four New Preparations** comprise a complete treatment for all Throat and Lung troubles, also a Positive Cure for Consumption.

The Food-emulsion is needed by some, the Tonic by others, the Expectorant by others, the Jelly by others still, and all four, or any three, or two, or any one, may be used singly or in combination, according to the exigencies of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies, represented in this illustration.



This is a Positive Cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles, also

## CONSUMPTION THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a New system of medicinal treatment for the weak, and those suffering from wasting diseases, weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, catarrh, consumption, and other pulmonary troubles, or inflammatory conditions of nose, throat and lungs.

The treatment is free. You have only to write to obtain it.

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Whatever your disease, one or more of these four remedies will be of benefit to you.

According to the exigencies of your case, fully explained in the treatise given free with the free medicines, you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

The four together form a panoply of strength against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

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To obtain these four FREE invaluable preparations, illustrated above, simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post-office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Let no previous discouragements prevent you taking advantage of this splendid free offer before too late.

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## The Thresherman's Romance.

The last shock of wheat had been broken and fed to the cylinder, and its straw was already dropping upon the golden stack at the rear of the machine. The belt had been slipped from the wheels and lay twisted upon the ground like some huge serpent. The hungry cylinder, which all day long had grabbed at the grain as it came from the hands of the feeder, now ran freely with the momentum given it and with an ever lessening speed musically told of its weariness. The day was closing with the abruptness of autumn, and the dusty threshers were already at work loosening the fastenings and preparing the machine for its journey in tow of the traction engine to the next job.

Harry Raymond, who had just descended from the platform where he had stood all day feeding the heavy-headed grain into the cylinder, was talking with Hiram Porter, the owner of the thresher.

"We go to Jack Williams', to-morrow, Raymond," Mr. Porter was saying, "and I want you to feed again. In fact, I must have you. We have a hard day there, and you are the best man I ever had at that job. Unless I can crowd the machine to-morrow, I am afraid we will be hung up part of the next day, and I must get to Lathrop's by day after to-morrow. You'll be on hand, won't you, Harry, to accommodate me?"

Just then Porter noticed a flush cross the face of Raymond, and he added quickly:

"Gosh, Harry, I forgot that you and Jennie had had a little trouble. Of course things travel among the boys pretty rapidly, and I am sorry, honestly sorry, old boy. But never mind — we won't be in the house much, and you won't have to see her. I can see that it will be a little hard for you, but will make it as easy as I can. But I must have you there, Harry. Please don't fail me. It will be just as well for you to meet the situation now as well as later, and I am sure the boys will respect your feelings and not make it any harder for you than possible. They all swear by you, and so you need not fear any joshing from them. I don't think there's a man among them who wouldn't stand up for you against any woman on earth. Of course Nelson feels the least bit upset because you kind a put his nose out of joint there some time ago, but he's honorable, Harry, and I think you won't find anything unpleasant. Just help me out this time. I can't get a man for love or money, and with my own left hand done up in a rag from that jam I got last night, I can't feed. You'll go, won't you, old boy?"

"Yes, Mr Porter," responded the young man, "I might as well face the thing first as last. I'll be on hand by the time you are ready for me in the morning. I have some studying to do to-night, and so will go home now."

As Raymond left his face was a study. He had consented to cross the Williams threshold on the morrow, and knew that he must see Jennie at dinner-time at least. He had been dismissed by her without a chance for an explanation, someone having carried to her ears some baseless rumor of his devotion to a young lady at college, and she had accepted the rumor as a fact, because she had seen letters addressed to him in a lady's hand, and postmarked at Winnipeg, Man., where Harry was enrolled with the students of Wesley College. These letters she had seen oneday when she had been out riding with him, and they had accidentally dropped from his pocket. A little pang of jealousy had shot across her at their sight, but she had put it aside as not to be entertained for an instant, at that time. Later, it came back to her with monstrous proportions when the community gossip, with well-assumed innocence, fired her 'poisonous shaft into the tiny wound. Inflammation immediately set in and when Harry next appeared on

# MORE HOME KNITTERS WANTED.



The above cut shows a machine in operation and sample of work done at the home of a shareholder.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Application Form for Stock and Machine filled out and remittance, and we will allot you Stock and send you machine outfit to begin work at once.

## THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE

Incorporated by Provincial Charter under the Ontario Companies Act.

Authorized Capital Stock,

\$180,000

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, CANADA

The Syndicate is offering a limited amount of Stock at \$1.00 per share in lots of twenty shares. (Each subscriber of the twenty shares to be furnished a twenty-dollar knitting machine free to work for the Syndicate and to share in the net profits of all goods made.)

The Syndicate has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing knitted goods cheaper than any existing company, to keep down prices, and to oppose the large knitting Combines and Companies which have joined hands to raise prices. To do this successfully it is necessary to get yarn at first cost and to manufacture goods with the least possible expense. Therefore—

1. The Syndicate supplies its own yarn and machines.
2. The Syndicate has all goods made by shareholders knitting at their own homes.
3. The Syndicate pays for all properly made goods at once upon receipt of same, and besides paying for the work when sent in will semi-annually divide with its working shareholders the net profits from the sale of all goods made by its shareholders.
4. The Syndicate sells all goods made by its working shareholders.
5. To each subscriber of twenty \$1.00 shares the Syndicate gives free a twenty dollar Knitting Machine to keep, and also supplies each working shareholder, free of charge, full directions, samples and yarn to make the goods.

To become a shareholder, a worker, the owner of one of the machines, to be paid for the work you do, and also to participate in the equal division of the net profits, you have only to become a member of the Syndicate and take twenty \$1.00 shares which will cost you twenty dollars.

**THE METHOD OF THE SYNDICATE** is to supply its own yarns and knitting machines to its shareholders, FREE. By this plan it can readily be seen that the Syndicate not only benefits its shareholders by way of dividends, but is the source of a regular employment and income at their homes. The Syndicate is fully prepared to keep its shareholders supplied with yarns for doing the various kinds of work required, and it is also in a position to dispose of all goods knitted from these yarns through large jobbers and to the general trade as fast as it can be sent in by its shareholders.

It will be seen that to manufacture goods on so large a scale it would be necessary to have a number of knitting factories, which would mean the investment of thousands of dollars, besides taxes, insurance and interest on same. We can, therefore, not only manufacture goods cheaper and in larger quantities, but pay our shareholders dividends semi-annually.

**THE MACHINE** the Syndicate furnishes is a high speed family seamless knitting machine, and will last a lifetime with ordinary usage. In fact the Syndicate will guarantee the machine for twenty years. It will knit from the finest of imported yarns to the coarsest of Canadian wool yarn the same as hand work, but eighty times faster, in fact a pair of socks or bicycle hose in twenty minutes. With each machine a full outfit is sent together with a supply of yarn to commence at once. The guide accompanying the machines is so plain and the operation so simple that anyone of ordinary intelligence can make any of the knitted goods required by the Syndicate, such as Gents' Socks, Ladies' Stockings, Golf and Bicycle Hose, Knickers, Leggings, and Toques for Children.

**THE PRICES** the Syndicate pays for knitting these goods are:—Socks, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; Ladies' Stockings, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Gents' Golf and Bicycle Hose complete, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Leggings and Footless Bicycle Hose, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; fine Toques, \$5.00 per 100. All these goods are quickly made on the machine and at these prices any person willing to work can make good pay, much more than clerking in store, working in shop or laboring on farm. Shareholders can devote all or part of their time knitting, but at all times they are expected to work for the interests of the Syndicate.

**WHO CAN JOIN.** All persons willing to accept and honestly knit the yarn entrusted to them, and to return made goods promptly to the Syndicate.

**WHAT YOU MUST DO TO JOIN.** Each person desiring to become a shareholder of stock, participating in the semi-annual dividends, and to do work for the Syndicate, receiving pay as fast as the work is sent in,—must cut out the following APPLICATION FORM, sign their name to it, fill in address and reference, and enclose it with Express or Post Office Money Order to the Syndicate.

## Application Form for Stock and Machine.

THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED,

130 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

I enclose you herewith \$20.00 in FULL PAYMENT for 20 shares of stock (subject to no other call) in The People's Knitting Syndicate, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, and one of your \$20.00 machines free, same as you furnish your shareholders, together with free samples, instructions and yarn, which I wish sent to me as soon as possible to enable me to begin work for the Syndicate at once upon receipt of same. The said stock to entitle me to participate in the semi-annual dividends of the Syndicate in addition to being paid cash on delivery for all the Knitting I do for the Syndicate on my machine.

Name your nearest Express Office:

Your name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

Mention N.-W. Farmer.

Name Reference, Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

(Please state how much time you can devote to the work and how you wish to be paid—weekly, monthly or as you send in the work.)

the scene it had reached a stage of delirious fever. Her apparent anger had taken him completely off his feet, and being somewhat slow of speech, and not conscious of having done anything to warrant the attack, he did not fend the blows very skillfully; in fact, seemed awkward and confused, confirming her in her belief that she had surprised him with the truth, when the fact was that she had assumed the truth of the falsity with such vigor that she gave him no chance to explain the situation. Harry had gone back to his

work in the dark as to the cause of his summary dismissal, and, conscious of his innocence, was too proud to demand an explanation. He had attacked his work with redoubled vigor, attempting to make this effort to keep from his mind all worryment over the situation with Jennie. And so it can be readily seen that when Williams' place was announced as the next at which the threshing gang, of which he was a member, was to make its stand, Harry was nonplussed for an instant. Mr. Porter had befriended him

in many ways, and he felt that he could not desert him under the circumstances, and that, as he said, he might just as well meet the condition of things first as last.

The next day at noon the threshers were at the long table in Jack Williams' home, and provender was disappearing with wonderful rapidity. Great domes of mashed potatoes became masses of ruins. Steaming volcanoes of pork and beans started in at one end of the table to come out inserted craters at the other. Fleecy

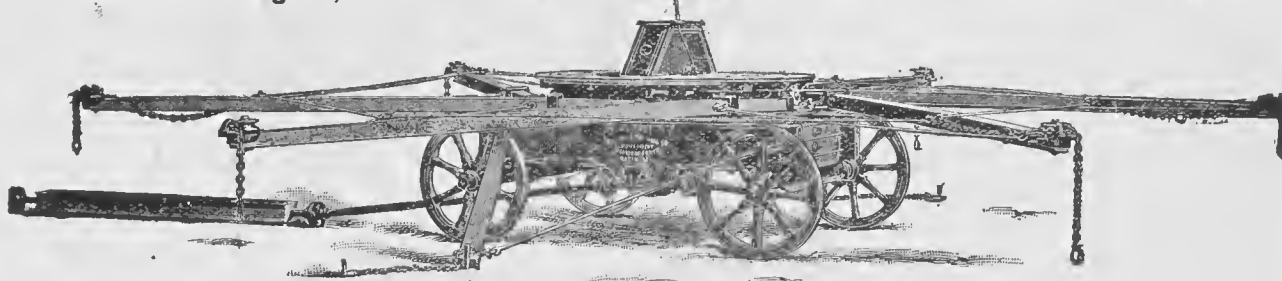
tiers of bread melted away like the snow before the soft winds of spring. Lakes of golden coffee were rapidly showing their white shores and bottoms. Huge triangles of pumpkin, squash and apple pies were being transformed from exterior to interior decorations. The women were flitting about hither and thither, bearing replenishing stock to the disappearing viands. Harry was at the foot of the table near the kitchen door, with his back thereto. Jennie's hand trembled perceptibly when she passed back and forth from the kitchen to the table, and she had the appearance of hurrying to get out of the room. Mrs. Williams had considerably taken care of Raymond and his neighbors, so as to relieve Jennie of that embarrassment. "Jack" Williams, the father, tried to put Harry at his ease by talking to him as much as to any of the others at the table, and apparently was not in sympathy with his daughter's pique. In common with all others in the neighborhood, he liked the young man, and predicted for him a career of usefulness. Raymond spoke but little, however, and kept his eyes on his plate most of the time. The other men were considerate of their fellow and kept the running fire of talk and joke going without imposing upon him the burden of participation.

Just as the meal was near an end there came a scream from the kitchen, and Harry was seen to instinctively turn in that direction and then bolt from the table, grabbing a coat that hung on a peg near at hand as he went. The men were paralyzed to see Jennie, with her dress in flames, starting out of the kitchen door with Harry in close pursuit. He caught her just as she got outside, and throwing her to the ground, rolled her over and over on the grass, at the same time encircling her with the coat to further smother the fire. It was all over in an instant, and he bore her in his arms back to the house, for she had fainted. The women took charge of her, having recovered from their momentary fright, and she was taken to her room. The physician, who had been summoned and fortunately was met by the messenger just a short distance from the house, pronounced her out of danger so far as the burns were concerned, but said she must have quiet for a time to recover from the shock. Harry had disappeared just as soon as he heard the news that she was out of danger, and when the boys turned to find him, there were various comments on his absence. Mr. Porter said nothing except that Harry had gone home for a short time—possibly would not be back that afternoon, and that he would take his place on the feed platform, putting a buckskin glove on his hand. So much had been accomplished during the morning by reason of their early start and the work the machine had done, that they could finish by night. What he did not tell them was that Harry had called him one side and shown him his hands badly burned, his eye-brows and mustache singed, and several blisters on his neck, and, after making him promise not to tell, had met the doctor out on the road and gone with him to have his injuries attended to. Porter felt that he had to tell Williams why Harry was absent, requesting him to keep the matter quiet. Williams felt that he had to tell his wife, because, being a faithful husband, he told her everything. Mrs. Williams quietly told it to one of the neighbor women who was assisting in the day's work at the house. This neighbor incidentally took her husband one side, and confidentially advised him of the reason for Raymond's absence. This husband told his comrade on the strawstack in a burst of confidence during a lull

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Manufacturers of the celebrated CASE Engines, Threshers & Powers



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Is the only RELIABLE Horse Power.

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## Engines and Separators.

while some trifling trouble with the machine was being remedied. And so it went confidentially travelling from one to the other until it outgrew its confidential proportions and became common property. Even Jennie herself was told by her mother after she was well enough to talk, and she quietly let the tears drop on the pillow. Those tears quenched the fires of jealousy if indeed they had not already spent themselves. Harry was sent for, and it is easy to guess the rest. This much of the young man's explanation you are entitled to, but no more:

"Why, Jennie, here are those letters you saw. They are in a lady's hand to be sure, and written by the hand of Henry Corlidge's sister, but they are letters from him to me, which she wrote for him because he was laid up with a badly broken hand gotten in that football game with St. John's, and could not do the writing himself. Read them for yourself. I would have told you this if I had known what the matter was. It wasn't Hank's sister I went to see, but Hank himself. If you don't believe that, here are her wedding cards. She was married last week to one of the professors who used to be with us at the university."

Harry and Jennie had a wedding worthy of a prince and princess, and the entire threshing gang was there to feast on the good things that were abundantly provided. A white scar on Harry's right wrist is in evidence, and Jennie thinks it the noblest mark that could be found. — With apologies to The American Thresherman.

Every family should use whole wheat flour at least once a day. Superfine white flour is constipating.

A handy foot warmer to put in the bed is a quart bottle. Water holds and gives off eight times as much heat as iron.

It is wise quite early to let children have some small sum of money to spend of "their very own," and to insist on their keeping notes of how it is spent. The invaluable habits of calculating probable expenses, and of denying oneself some luxury in order to have more to spend on necessities or generosity, are all learnt best in very early days. A child will be proud of a little account book, and delighted to keep it up if encouraged ever so little, and, when life demands, it will be ready with a sense of the value of money, time and talent.

W. J. Armstrong, Boissevain, Man., Jan. 31, 1901:—"Would not like to do without The Farmer. It is a good paper."

W. H. Boyd, Millwood, Man., Feb. 1, 1901:—"I cannot do without The Nor'-West Farmer any better than I can do without my breakfast."



For Information write

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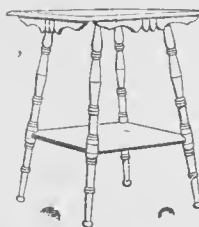
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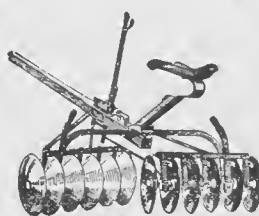
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